

**Progress Hitherto Registered
Said to Consist Merely in
Dress Changes**

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926

The Diary of Snobs, Our Dog.....	9
Editorials	14
Letters to the Editor	14
The Diary of a Political Pilgrim..	14
The Week in Geneva	14

LAND BANK EXAMINER NAMED
MANCHESTER, N. H., March 29 (P)—Norwin S. Bean, of this city, has been appointed chief examiner of the Federal Farm Loan Board with headquarters in Washington. It became known here today. Mr. Bean has held the post of Chief Federal Bank Examiner for the New England district and before that was affiliated with the banking interests of this city.

in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR

SCHOOLS PREPAR

Obvious effects upon the art situation as a whole have been somewhat as follows, he states: A co-operative effort has been made by the teachers really to study the problem; elimination of personal opinion on the part of both grade teacher and supervisor; more intelligent support of the art teacher by the principal; and a shift from a purely educational point of view; thoroughly professional attitudes on the part of art teachers and supervisors; harmony with the general educational program; greater

Charles F. Whitney cited as a case in point. Mr. Whitney takes them out into the streets of the historic old town and the girls discover for the first time that the old town is a prison and thought the art treasures of Salem. Beautiful fences, doorways, knockers, gates, windows, chimneys, and many other expressions of the old town are artistically photographed, graphically recorded, analyzed in terms of historic and modern art.

(Continued on Page 58, Column 2)

Election officials declared that a large proportion of the names stricken off were those of persons who had changed address since the previous registration and consequently were on more than one set of books. Others were of persons who had failed to respond to "suspect" notices sent out after charges of stuffed lists were made by one faction of the Republican Party.

Wholesale erasures revealed earlier the post office had announced that many of the mailed notices had been returned because addressees could not be located.

The possibility that the gain of 6121 names, which brought the total of Chicago registered voters to 1,066,223 might be entirely wiped out when the board begins to hold hearings on additional suspects April 1, was expressed by Fred V. McGuire, chairman of the board of election commissioners.

Respect for Orderly Government Declared Basis of Resumption of Relations

been made public. Mr. Root objected strongly to recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. He declared the Chamber of Commerce was right in its resolution.

"For the United States to recognise Russia would be to publicly acknowledge that the avowed purpose of the Russian Government to overthrow by force our system of Government is consistent with international friendship," he declared.

"The recognition of one Govern-

ment by another is not a mere courtesy," Mr. Root said.

"It is an act having a definite and specific meaning and it involves acceptance by the recognizing government of the principles, purposes and avowed intentions of the recognized government as being in conformity with the rules which govern the conduct of civilized nations toward each other."

Assaults Communist Doctrine

"For the United States to recognize Russia would be to publicly acknowledge that the avowed purpose of the present Russian Government to overthrow by force our system of government is consistent with international friendship. Of course that would be a lie and it is always unwise for a nation to govern its action by anything but the truth, as it understands the truth."

"The immediate effect of such a course would be to give great encouragement and strength to the Communist doctrines professed by the Russian Government, and to make it seem to all the world that the Government of the United States regards as negligible the differences between the principles underlying American institutions and theories which support the dictatorship of the proletariat."

"Such a course by the Government of the United States would not only give respectability and credit to those who are carrying on the Communist propaganda in the United States, but it would tend to the demoralization of public opinion throughout the United States among the people, who would see that our Government makes no difference between the two views of liberty and order."

Effect of Recognition

"I am not affected so much by the assistance which recognition would give to the direct assaults of the Russian Communists as I am by the inevitable decrease of faith in our own institutions which would be produced among our own people by seeing our Government accept the principles of the Bolsheviks as something 'equally as good.'"

It was learned authoritatively that other replies received by Mr. Lee expressed in like with those held by Mr. Root.

Mr. Lee made public a copy of the second letter he had sent to Mr. Root in which he declared his willingness to accept unreservedly any decision Mr. Root might make on the matter.

"I am very frank to say I would never want this country to recognize Russia if you, after examining all the facts, should deem it unwise," he told Mr. Root. "What I would like to see, however, is a condition brought about under which you, and men like you, should think it wise to accord such recognition. When that time comes we would be getting somewhere and it is to contribute toward that end that I would like to see the Chamber of Commerce of New York study this problem and be in a good position to offer constructive suggestions."

Mr. Lee Favors Study

In a statement given out by Mr. Lee he recommended the appointment of an investigating committee to go to Russia and study the situation.

"If I could make a concrete suggestion," he said, "it would be that the Chamber of Commerce should appoint a special committee to investigate the whole program of Russia and to make recommendations to its members. If any body of men in this country is equipped to ascertain the facts concerning the whole problem, and to test these facts thoroughly, it is the Chamber of Commerce of New York."

"What we are all after is to get Russia to restore the property of other nations she has seized. Next to that we want to get Russia to give such assurances and guarantees of the future as will restore the Russian people to more normal commercial relations with the rest of the world."

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT STORES. National Department Stores, reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1926, net of \$2,317,552 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 7 per cent dividends on first and second preferred to \$2.31 a share on 500,000 shares of common, compared with \$2,032,317, or \$4.22 a share on 500,000 shares of common in the previous year.

1. On which side of the tram should one sit on the trip to the pyramid?

2. What is the latest revolt against jazz and revues in London?

3. Why couldn't the Teddy Bears "play hospital" at the doll party?

4. In what way was the Milwaukee City Council's beer resolution a boomerang?

5. In the Senate debate on the Italian debt, what firm stand has been taken by Mr. Smoot?

6. Who won the Oxford-Cambridge boat race?

These Questions Were Answered

1. On the right side of the tram.

2. The latest revolt against jazz and revues in London.

3. The Teddy Bears couldn't "play hospital" at the doll party.

4. The Milwaukee City Council's beer resolution was a boomerang.

5. In the Senate debate on the Italian debt, Mr. Smoot took a firm stand.

6. The Oxford-Cambridge boat race was won by the Oxford team.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Pine Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscription prices: Single copies, 5 cents; one month, \$1.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50; one year, \$8.00. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Wet Leaning for Southern Support Finds Props Weak

J. E. Rankin (D.) of Mississippi Tells House Party Will Not Use Dry Issue as Vehicle

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29.—While the wets have been trying to force the issue upon the public that the Democratic must and will have a wet candidate for President in 1928, they have been reckoning without the most potent part of the Democratic support, that of the South.

John E. Rankin (D.), Representative from Mississippi, gave warning in the House that has given the wets something to think about in their efforts to ride roughshod over public sentiment and legislative action.

"When the Democratic Party comes back into power it will not be through the open saloon nor as the result of temporizing on a great moral issue," said Mr. Rankin. "I express the opinion of the vast majority of Democrats of the country when I say that we are not going to nominate a wet candidate, nor run him on a wet platform."

This assertion was greeted with applause from the dry Democrats, largely in the majority.

Defends Dr. Wilson

Mr. Rankin rose to speak in defense of Dr. Clarence True Wilson, who had been attacked by J. J. O'Connor (D.), Representative from New York, on the previous day, but his remarks widened into a speech in defense of prohibition, which won ringing applause.

"I wish to say in passing—and I believe I represent the sentiment of at least 75 per cent of the Democrats of the House and in the country when I say it—that we do not approve of Mr. O'Connor's attack on one of the leading ministers of the country made here yesterday, a man who is striving for the moral and spiritual advancement of the American people," Mr. Rankin began.

"One of the most amusing habits that has developed among those who wish to keep the Eighteenth Amendment and modify the prohibition law is to use the names of George Washington, Gen. Grant, Andrew Jackson, and other great figures of history to sustain their arguments."

"It seems that whenever they want to advance an unsound argument they always pick one of the notable figures of history and use him as a text. I want to read you an extract from the wet speech made yesterday by the gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Connor), in which, among other things, he says:

"George Washington could never have won his battles on barley water and pop any more than General Grant could have won his battles on ginger ale and chocolate soda."

"He was speaking in favor of light wine and beer, in particular, and against prohibition in general. That is the first time I ever heard that intoxicating liquors contributed so much to the military success of those great military leaders."

Brightens Mistakes of History

"Why, Mr. Chairman, he turns the sunlight in upon the mistakes of history. Just think what virtue there

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture, "The Theory of Evolution," by Francis M. Cornford of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., under the auspices of Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8.

Address, "Musical World Portent," by R. R. Ratcliffe, Women's City Club of Boston, Steiner Hall, 7:45.

Address, "Significant Aspects in the Development of Australian Banking," by W. A. Ellis, Harvard Common Room, 7:45.

Discussion on the public utilities serving Cambridge, auspices of Cambridge League of Women Voters, Sanders Theater, 8.

Opening of campaign in the interests of the George Washington Republic, Freeville, N. Y.; William R. George, founder, Bishop W. L. Lawrence and W. Cameron Forbes, speakers, dinner, Hotel Somerset, 7.

Musical: Symphony Hall—Brahms' Requiem, 8:15.

Theaters: Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Opoly—"False Pretences," 8:15.

Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Vaudeville," 8:15.

Judge's Husband, 8:20.

Photoplays: Majestic—"The Big Parade," 8:15, 8:35.

Colonia—"Ben Hur," 8:15, 8:35.

Metropolitan—"Miss Brewster's Millions," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Regular meeting and luncheon of Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Luncheon in honor of Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty, author of "Stella Dallas," Women's City Club, 12:30.

Public exhibition of prize drawings by Art Museum Home Study Class and paintings by students of Art Museum School, Exhibition Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., until April 1.

Water colors and wood block prints by Margaret Patterson, Guild of Boston Artists, continuing through April 12.

Musical: Copley-Plaza—Chromatic Club, 10:30.

CHARLES I. GROSSMAN

CLEANSING—DYEING

Hotel and Club Valet Service

207 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass. Columbia 6985

Luncheon 50c, Dinner 75c and a la Carte

295 Madison Avenue at 41st Street, N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 8722

MOTH PROTECTION

Save this difficult problem by treating your closets with Buxley Anti-Moth Compound. No spraying, no airing, no cleaning. It is positive. Purchase price 25c. Buxley Co., 14 Broadway St., Boston, Mass.

Lovell Lovell

MASTERCPIECES

AMERICAN FINEST CHOCOLATES

ASK YOUR DEALER

Boston, Mass.

must be in strong drink! Suppose, for instance, at the Battle of New Orleans, when 'Old Hickory' Jackson with his rugged volunteers 'taught the newly-fledged American eagle to match his talons with the lion's strength' and established our country's position as a world power—wonder what the gentleman from New York thinks would have been America's fate on that dreadful day, if the general had gone to the bar before going to the battlefield.

"Suppose that Stonewall Jackson, in his wonderful valley campaign, instead of drilling his men, praying to God and keeping his powder dry, had carried out the ideas of the gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Connor) and loaded himself up with these beverages which he contends contributed so much to the success of Washington and Grant!

"There are some of the military mistakes of history which, according to the speech of the gentleman from New York, might have been averted. The same doctrine would apply to civil life. Take, for instance, the case of Henry Ford. If intoxicating liquors would inspire military genius, it would evidently have the same effect on financial genius."

"Further than that, think what the sober, silent statesman in the White House, who has been using all his genius and all his political sagacity trying to harmonize the tariff barons of New England with the corn growers of Iowa, if he would resort to beverages recommended by the gentleman from New York."

Can't Hurt Great Men

"No, Mr. Chairman, all of this propaganda cannot detract from the names of Washington and Grant. If they were alive today, the chances are they would both favor a strict enforcement of this law. All of this propaganda is having no effect whatever upon the Christian men and women of the United States. All of this propaganda is having no weight with the great mass of our people—with the great rank and file of the Democratic Party who have fought its battles for more than 100 years."

"I have no quarrel with the gentleman from New York. Every man is entitled to his own opinion, but I should like for it to be understood now that the Democratic Party is not a wet party. I should like for it to be understood that the Eighteenth Amendment is just as binding upon Democrats as it is upon Republicans. I should like for it to be understood that the great mass of Christian men and women throughout this great

Republic who believe in law enforcement are in favor of enforcing the prohibition law as it now stands.

"The gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Connor), in closing his address, pointed across the aisle toward the Republican side and said: 'We will meet you at Philippi in 1928, or words to that effect. I want to say now that we are going to meet you at Philippi, but we are not going to meet you on a wet platform or one of light wines and beer.'"

STRAW DRY VOTING

TERMED DISHONEST

Methodist Speaker Says It Cannot Be Checked

PATERSON, N. J., March 29 (Special).—The charge that state politics is holding up prohibition enforcement in New Jersey was made by the Rev. Marna S. Poulson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, before the Newark area of the Methodist Episcopal Church annual conference here.

The charge caused a mild sensation at the meeting and Philip T. Wadsworth, a lawyer of Glen Rock, demanded an explanation. Dr. Poulson declined and the conference by vote backed him up in his refusal.

The Rev. F. F. Johnson of Chicago, secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, speaking before an executive session of the conference to which only ministers were admitted, characterized the straw vote made by a group of newspapers recently as "dishonest and inadequate."

"No matter what the motive of an unbiased press in taking the straw vote," he said, "the vote was not honest, for there was no means of checking it. The records of the sentiments of the people, represented by hundreds of newspapers, should not be accepted as a sound and true exposition of the Nation's feelings toward the dry law. It certainly should not be taken as an indication of the Methodist Church's attitude in the matter."

The conference decided to hold a general forum in Atlantic City on May 6, to which representatives of foreign countries would be invited.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD

FAVORS GAME REFUGE

ERIE, Pa., March 28 (P).—Members of the State Park and Harbor Commission favor the establishment and maintenance of a game refuge and wild life sanctuary on what is known as the peninsula here, which under act of the Legislature is a state park and is automatically closed to hunting.

Adoption of plans to encourage wild animal and fowl life on the peninsula will be furthered by the commission, members have stated, William L. Morrison, a member of the commission who is also superintendent of the park, said that he would plan at once to see that migrating wild fowl would find feed here as soon as they begin to arrive in this vicinity from the South.

Mexico Helping Peasants to Buy American Plows

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29 (Special).—Louisville is benefiting from the appropriation of \$80,000,000 by the Mexican Congress for agricultural development projects. A plow and implement firm announces completion of a shipment of 8000 plows for the Mexican Government. These are to be sold to the peasants by the Government at reduced prices, and on liberal terms, in order to encourage the agricultural development of some of the more backward states.

Cyclone Fence

Permanent protection for industrial property. Write for complete information and new catalogues.

CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY, Waukegan, Ill.

P.C.F. Co. 1926

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:46 p. m.; Tuesday, 12 m. Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for SCHULZE

Butternut BREAD

At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

THE BOYDEN SHOE

Especially Designed for the Discriminating Man

Quality Since 1844

Boyden Shoe Mfg. Co. NEWARK, N. J.

Ask your dealer to write us

French Bibles

Version Synodale

Beautifully bound in fine grain French Morocco leather, with leather lined cover, limp, round corners, gilt edges. Printed with large, clear type like specimen below. Arranged in paragraphs with chapter and verse, also contain maps. Size 7x5x1 1/4 in.

Specimen of Type

1. Desoigneux me couvrent de la Mais je ne m'écarte pas de la loi

2. Je ne rapelle les jugements

3. Et j'y trouve ma consolation.

Style No. 8161... \$6.50

The same, bound in grained cloth, with red edges. Size 7x5x1 1/4 inches.

Style No. 8160... \$3.50

Oxford University Press

American Branch 35 W. 32d St. New York

The Velvet Kind

ICE CREAM

Made of fresh, rich cream

Southern Dairies

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Republic who believe in law enforcement are in favor of enforcing the prohibition law as it now stands.

"The gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Connor), in closing his address, pointed across the aisle toward the Republican side and said: 'We will meet you at Philippi in 1928, or words to that effect. I want to say now that we are going to meet you at Philippi, but we are not going to meet you on a wet platform or one of light wines and beer.'"

MEXICAN GRANT TO JAPANESE IS SENATE ISSUE

Foreign Affairs Committee to Investigate 2,000,000 Acre Concession

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will inquire immediately into the announced concession by the Mexican Government of 2,000,000 acres on the Pacific coast near the California border to a Japanese syndicate.

Not for some time has a report created such a stir among officials as the news statement that a strip of land 100 miles long and 40 miles wide on Magdalena Bay, about 135 miles from the Mexican border, has been granted by Mexico to Col. R. A. Vasquez of the Mexican Army and to a Japanese group headed by Dr. K. O. Osawa of San Pedro, Calif.

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, was prompt in rising at the opening of the Senate and calling upon William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to investigate the matter. Mr. Johnson read the original press account of the concession into the record. Mr. Borah promised to act immediately and said the Senate committee will be called either today or tomorrow to discussion of the situation.

Matter of Importance

It is known that Mr. Borah feels the matter is of the greatest importance. He has already started inquiries into the authenticity of the account. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has no information regarding the concession. The State Department, however, is losing no time in learning the precise situation.

Past Senate enactments and official pronouncement of policy all indicate that the reported concession will be viewed with disapproval by the American Government. No such proposal has ever been raised without a popular outcry. The Senate's attitude of hostility was embodied in the Lodge resolution passed in August, 1912, while the Government's attitude is believed to have been defined by the Secretary of State and President at the same time.

The Lodge resolution was passed by the Senate on motion of Henry Cabot Lodge, (R.) Senator from Massachusetts, by a vote of 51 to 4 after it had been brought to the Senate's attention that negotiations were in progress for the sale of about 4,000,000 acres of land on Magdalena Bay to a Japanese syndicate.

At that time Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, wrote as follows to the attorney for the syndicate: "The fact ought not to be disguised that such a transfer would be quite certain to be interpreted in some quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry and that such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the Government of the United States that it would appear unne-

sary further to comment upon the disposition of the Federal Government in the premises."

The State Department issued a warning in 1919 to American interests which contemplated the sale of a tract of land in Lower California to a Japanese group, citing at that time the Lodge resolution and the Knox letter.

BRITISH BOOTLEG

TRADE FALLS OFF

Liquor Organ Notices "Collapse" of the Business

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29.—The bootleg whiskey trade is declining so far as Great Britain is concerned. The United Kingdom Temperance Alliance report for last year estimates the total shipped from Great Britain for smuggling purposes at 1,500,000 proof gallons. This represents less than 2 per cent of the United States' annual spirit consumption in 1917 before prohibition, and points to the fact that certain portions of Great Britain are no longer finding this traffic profitable.

This conclusion is strengthened by the admission made in the latest issue of the trade organ, Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette, which refers to the "collapse" of the trade. While the illicit export trade is decreasing, however, the same cannot be said about the internal British consumption, which shows little falling off. Thus the alliance report says that the British drink bill last year amounted to £215,000,000, or only £1,000,000 less than the previous 12 months and £10,000,000 more than the entire annual interest upon the British national debt.

Motorboats Ply Rivers in Wild Arizona Region

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Motor-boating on river lanes through the wild and desert mountains of Arizona already is a reality. Large boats ply on Apache Canyon Lake, 50 miles east of Phoenix, in the Superstition Mountains made by the damming of Salt River, and yachts are many on the larger Roosevelt Lake, 30 miles beyond.

With completion of the midway Horse Mesa Dam next year, it will become possible for tourists to sail for 60 miles through a region of scenic beauty. This summer is to be opened a motorboat line on the Colorado River, one that will take tourists from Lee's Ferry to a point only a few miles from Rainbow Bridge, a region now reached by long and difficult horseback travel from points in northeastern Arizona.

Cleans Satin and Kid Slippers

They must be absolutely clean on ALL occasions. CARBONA cleans them like new. It is instantly leaving no odor, and they can be worn immediately.

For Safety's Sake—demand

CARBONA

Cleaning Fluid

REMOVES GREASE SPOTS Without Injury to Fabric or Color

Downloaded and used in accordance with the instructions on the label.

20, 30, 60, 120 Size Bottles, at all Drug Stores.

POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every building, whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name

Age

Occupation

Residence April 1, 1926

Residence April 1, 1925

of every person twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

The time for beginning police listing is April 1.

HERBERT A. WILSON } Listing

JAMES F. EAGAN } Board

1883 1926

Spring Display of Men's Suits and Topcoats

Including Our Importations from

BURBERRYS, LONDON

Collins & Fairbanks Co.

383 Washington Street

16 Bromfield Street

BOSTON

BOULDER DAM PLAYS PART IN ELECTIONS

Colorado River Projects Likely to Affect Arizona Results

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 29 (Special).—Carl Hayden (D.), Arizona's single Congressman since statehood in 1912, now appears unopposed within his party in his aspiration toward promotion to the United States Senate.

Ralph H. Cameron (R.), present Senator, was elected six years ago in the Harding landslide that carried even the normally Democratic State of Arizona. Mr. Cameron is considered a safe bet for re-election. The nomination is reported likely to be sought also by Elias S. Clark, a Phoenix attorney, defeated by Mr. Cameron in the primaries of 1920.

The main issue in the campaign is state participation in benefits that may be secured through governmental construction of storage and power works on the Colorado River. Mr. Hayden, a Conservative, at first favored the Colorado River Compact, but latterly has declared that Arizona rights are not fully secured in the bills that have been introduced in Congress seeking national construction of river works.

Mr. Cameron's position on the river situation has not been stated, though he has shown some favor in debates toward the Arizona High Line Association, which hopes to build a dam at Bridge Canyon that is planned to raise water 825 feet for diversion through 20-mile tunnel. He lately was dispossessed by the General Land Office of 18 placer claims, covering dam sites in the Grand Canyon, and business associates have been called before Arizona and Nevada federal courts in connection with placer filings made for 25 miles on the river channel, with inclusion of the Black and Boulder Canyon Dam sites.

DUBILIER CONDENSER & RADIO

Dubilier Condenser Radio Corporation reports for eight months ended Feb. 28 profit of \$280,364 after allowances for property taxes, depreciation, reserves and adjustments amounting to \$103,138. Net sales were \$1,451,178. Current assets as of Feb. 28, 1926, were \$1,015,024; current liabilities, \$329,485; net working capital, \$685,539.

AUTOGIRO FLYING COMPANY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 29.—A British company has been formed under the title of the Clerve Auto Giro Company for the development of the autogiro flying machine, which was so successfully demonstrated by Capt. F. Courtney last October. A number of machines are now being built both for the Air Ministry and for the company.

"THE SPANISH SPIKE" IS THE NEW HEEL ON WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR

Spring Styles of Striking Color Designs and Present Many Bizarre Effects

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 29 (P).—Milady will wear this spring stepping pumps or strap slippers of striking color designs and contrasting overland trimmings, with the highest heel in history. This announcement has come from Haverhill shoe manufacturers who have just completed

COMMUNISTS WIN IN PARIS

Radicals and Socialists
Switch Their Votes in
Election to Reds

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, March 29.—It would be easy to exaggerate the significance of the election of two authentic Communists to Parliament in the Paris by-election. Here it is anticipated that the result will be taken abroad as an evidence that Paris and France are going Red. In the country itself the Bolshevik victory, which is undoubtedly important, will be misunderstood and it will help to give a swing in a revolutionary direction.

Aristide Briand's position, already precarious, is rendered extremely difficult. The franc will probably suffer. Moderate politicians are greatly discouraged and begin to wonder whether the franc has not involved itself inextricably in politics, oblivious of the urgent realities, and nothing more can be done to prevent the threatened débâcle.

But these gloomy views are not altogether justified. Edouard Herriot and Léon Blum may have made a tactical blunder in causing their troops of Radicals and Socialists to vote Communist, but they have not therefore really become Communists.

Political Combination

The whole business is purely a matter of political combination. On the first ballot, the Conservative candidates in a constituency which comprises the third of Paris obtained roughly 47,000 votes and the Communists 37,000. The Socialists obtained 15,000 and the Radicals 11,000. Thereupon for the purpose of the second ballot, the Socialists withdrew in favor of the Communist, and the Radicals advised the electorate to vote for the Communists. One thing is certain, that the former Bloc des Gauches was hopelessly beaten and the Conservatives would have won the victory had not the Radicals and Socialists decided that it was better to help the Communists win than to allow the Conservatives to triumph.

The Communists will exploit the election, as they are entitled to do, but the Radicals and Socialists are busily pointing out that it is not really a Communist victory, but a Fascist defeat. They profess that danger exists on the Right, but not on the Left. They assert that it is perfectly safe to give momentary encouragement to the Bolsheviks, if they thus discourage the Fascists.

The Loan by Radicals

A large proportion of the 63,256 votes cast for Red extremists against 61,718 for the Conservatives is merely a Radical loan in special circumstances. The peril of this policy is not only that it will be misinterpreted, but will unquestionably pro-

vide a momentum to Communism. There is a natural inclination to be on the winning side.

Quotidian explains that the threat of Fascism is more immediate than the threat of Sovietism. Paris has not pronounced for Lenin but against Mussolini. It confesses also that the Parisians wished to express their discontent with parliamentary incompetence.

On the other hand, the Echo de Paris describes the result as treason and declares that M. Herriot has committed the crime of delivering a section of Paris to the Communists, and that the Socialists and Radicals are unchaining forces which will sweep them away. The truth appears to be that the consequences of this political strategy will not be far-reaching. A general election seems in any case inevitable before long.

GERMANY TO ACCEPT LEAGUE INVITATION

By Special Cable

BERLIN, March 29.—The German Cabinet is expected to accept the League of Nations' invitation to appoint a member of the committee for investigating the possibilities of changing the composition of the League Council, on condition either that the German delegate has the right to vote or no voting takes place, as the Government does not wish the German member to act as a mere observer. Dr. Ashmann, German Consul-General at Geneva, is mentioned in Foreign Office circles here as the possible German candidate for this post, but so far nothing had been decided.

Whether Germany can be admitted to the League before the beginning of next year is still regarded here as doubtful, in view of Brazil's continued opposition, but the hope nevertheless is entertained that Brazil may yet have a change of attitude when the new committee has made its suggestions.

RETAILERS NOT HIT BY FRENCH TURNOVER TAX

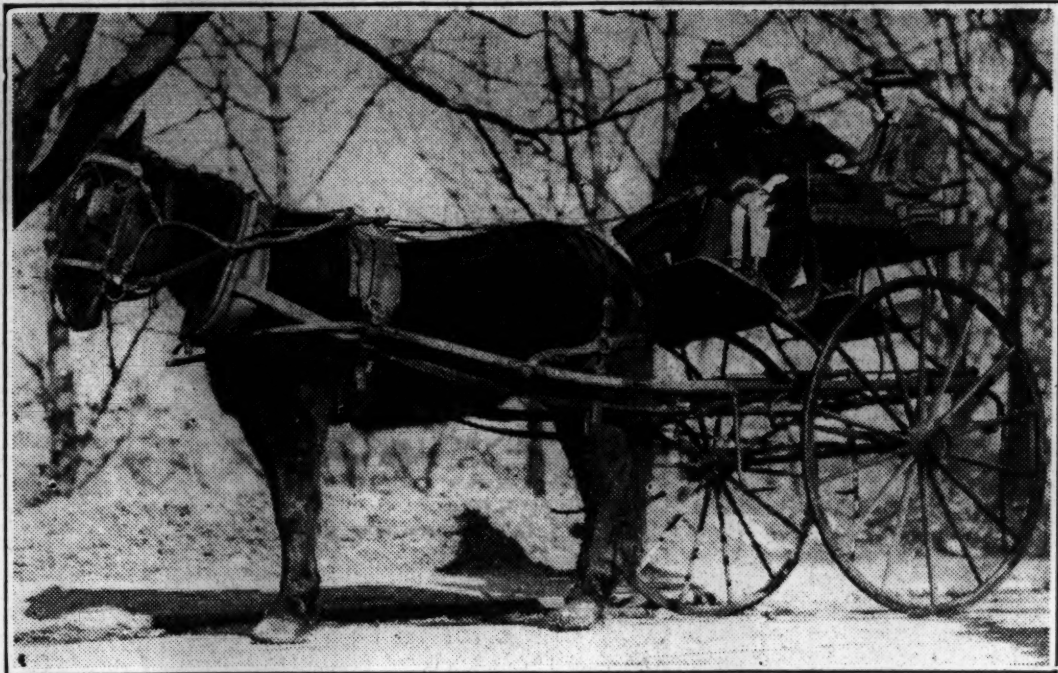
PARIS, March 29 (AP).—Debate on the new financial project will begin in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, under an agreement reached today by the Premier, Aristide Briand, the Finance Minister, M. Peret and the Chamber's Finance Committee. The committee voted, 15 to 10, that the increase in the business turnover tax, which has been a stumbling block all along, should not be applied to retailers but only to wholesalers, and "semi-wholesalers," for whom the rate is raised from 1½ to 2 per cent. It also increased the tax on wines and mineral waters 5 centimes per liter.

ROYAL ACADEMY SELECTION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—The first of 16,000 entries for the Royal Academy Exhibition, which opens on May 3, have been received. Two selection committees next Wednesday will begin the task of choosing 2000 of the best paintings and sculptures.

Looks Something Like an Irish Jaunting Car



A Stylish Turn-Out of a Peaceful Era Is This Two-Wheeled Gig That Was in One Family for More Than 50 Years. Now Owned by David A. Merrill of Roslindale, Mass.

ITALIANS HOLD BIG CELEBRATION

Fascist Anniversary Generally Observed—Cabinet Ministers Take Part

By Special Cable

ROME, March 29.—The seventh anniversary of the foundation of the first Fascist section was celebrated throughout Italy as a national event. All the forces of Fascism and Socialism held imposing reviews in the chief cities. All the members of the Government, with the exception of the Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, were absent from Rome, being sent to the provinces to take part in local ceremonies. Signor Mussolini wearing a black shirt inspected the Rome legions and addressed a stirring speech, reviewing the rapid rise of Fascism from a small group of patriots to a strong party, which, after a bloodless revolution, overthrew the existing ruling class. Looking backward on the work done in the past four years, when problems of the greatest magnitude had been solved, Signor Mussolini stated that his conscience was calm, since he had only done his duty. Fascism had its dark days like other revolutions had, but complete victory had been gained by Fascism in its struggle with opposition.

They had, proceeded the Premier, been quite indifferent to what was said and published about Fascism

abroad; it was natural that the forces which represented "democracy, liberalism, freemasonry, and plutocracy without a country," should oppose Fascism. "These antagonists to Fascism," he continued, "will have to follow the pathway marked by Fascism. If they desire to survive they must put an end to executive parliamentarism, give the executive greater power to regulate the relations of Capital and Labor on Fascist lines."

"You must work hard, be disciplined," concluded the Duce, "for when the moment comes to reap the fruits, you must be ready to respond to the call of destiny. It is good to live, but also to die under the shadow of Fascist standards."

ROME, March 29 (AP).—In the course of his address in the Vi lasori Hippodrome on the occasion of the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the birth of Fascism, Benito Mussolini said:

"To the responsible elements of foreign nations may we say: you must also pass through the same process as we. If you want to live you must do away with loquacious parliamentarism; you must give the authority to the executive power. If you want to live you must face the most serious problem of this century, that of relations between capital and labor—the problem which Fascism has solved by plainly placing capital and labor on the same level."

TEXAS OIL PRODUCERS

AUSTIN, March 29.—Though 360 oil companies operated in Texas in 1925 and reported production to the state comptroller of public accounts six companies produced 44 per cent of 61,433,479 barrels, compared with 138,065,025 for all companies. Seventeen produced 1,000,000 barrels or more.

waters by oil refuse from ships. The legislative committee, in recommending the international conference, made other suggestions for the control of sources responsible for pollution of waters.

Mayor C. E. F. Hetrick of this city said such a conference should be called promptly. "Considerable damage already has resulted from pollution of ocean waters by oil refuse dumped overboard from ships," he said. "The only way the beaches of the north Jersey coast, enjoyed by thousands of persons each year, can be safeguarded from this menace is by co-ordinated international effort."

NEW PARKWAY LINK ADVISED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 29.—An additional, more direct and scenic motor driveway, connecting Grand Concourse with Westchester County, has been recommended by Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen, in a letter to Henry Bruckner, president of Bronx Borough, whose engineers in the highway bureau are engaged in mapping out the road.

The proposed driveway would involve a cost of approximately \$500,000 for property to be acquired, according to Mr. McKee's estimate, the bulk of the route to be traversed lying across city-owned land. If approved, it will extend from the present northern terminus of Grand Concourse at Moshulu Parkway, through one privately owned block to Van Cortlandt Park and through the park to the city limit, a distance of two miles.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE HANDED TO NORWAY

By Special Cable

ROME, March 29.—The Italian dirigible which is to fly to the North Pole has been handed to the representatives of the Aero Club of Norway. The ceremony was rendered the more interesting by the presence of Benito Mussolini, Captain Amundsen, and Mr. Ellsworth. When the Italian flag was lowered, a company of Italian airmen presented arms, while a similar honor was paid when the Norwegian flag was hoisted. The airship, now named the Norge, is leaving early in April.

APPLE EXPORTS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Exports of boxed apples from the United States, Commerce Department figures show, fell from 6,718,732 boxes in 1924 to 4,922,140 last year, while values declined from \$15,793,601 to \$12,787,495. Barreled apples also decreased, exports in 1925 amounting to 1,706,916 barrels worth \$3,275,589, as compared with 1,880,715 valued at \$3,547,442. Commercial apple production increased, the 1925 figure being 31,909,000 barrels, as compared with 28,063,000 the year before. The State of Michigan led all others, with New York second, Michigan and Idaho tied for third place.

Mexico Needs Helping Hand, Not Guns, Is Bishop's View

Tennessee Churchman Advises Using Money,
Spent on Border Defense for Education

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25 (Special Correspondence).—Helping hands instead of guns for Mexico was the plea of Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address here recently before 1500

young people of the church. Bishop Thirkield served as resident bishop in Mexico from 1920-1924.

"The United States is in no more danger from Mexico than from Canada," he said. "Along 3000 miles of Canadian border, there is not a single fort or mounted gun trained toward Canada. Yet, along the 1500 miles of Mexican borderland there are 13 forts or armed camps with 8500 soldiers and many, many guns trained on Mexico."

"Would it not be better to use the money necessary for the upkeep of these forts and the army on the Mexican border for schools where Mexicans could be educated and sent back to their country with the right kind of feeling in their heart? The border could be well policed by civilian officers. The Mexican Government has expressed its willingness to go half way and remove the army it has across the border if the United States will do likewise. "Standing out indelibly against 400 years of history in Mexico is the word 'gold.' Mexico was settled by Spaniards seeking gold, while the United States was settled by Pilgrims seeking God. This difference in purpose accounts in some measure for the difference in the two countries. When we go across the border into Mexico, we drop back two centuries. Mexico has been termed a beggar sitting on a bag of gold. Mexico is a country immeasurably rich in natural resources, yet poverty is everywhere."

"There are eight or nine millions of Mexican people living in the utmost squalor. They have huts of mud without sunshine or proper ventilation. Their clothing consists principally of cotton pajamas, broad-rimmed hats, and cloths thrown over the shoulder. Disease stalks up and down just across the border from the United States. "Conditions are improving in Mexico. An era of peaceful evolution has taken place. Under Obregon and Calles, the armaments have been cut and the money used for schools. No longer do we find two-thirds of the children in Mexico without school accommodations. "Prohibition is making progress in Mexico, and is bound to win. Nearly 10,000 missionaries are distributed over the country. There is more banditry in the United States in a single week than in Mexico in a year. I have traveled all over the country of Mexico on foot, horseback, and by train, and have never been molested."

"The United States should not overlook Mexico because the country is so close. Mexico should be treated in a true neighborly spirit. The people of the country are grateful for whatever the United States does for them."

What They are Saying.

FREDERICK MADDISON: "With a dry America having sane views of economics, I believe the next few years will be a testing time for Great Britain."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE: "With that amendment (wealth conscription) starting would-be profiteers in the face, they would not be so free to yell their heads off to bring on a war."

REPRESENTATIVE TABER: "Is it not better to take care of our needs instead of taking care of our imaginations?"

JOHN E. WHITE: "So long as that which might have been isn't, why worry your head about it?"

PATTY HORN: "True to themselves, today's children will eventually turn to the church. I hope it will prove adequate."

ORADO TAIT: "The Parthenon is a miracle of skill, so amazing that our age cannot grasp its perfection: our present-day civilization does not speak the same language."

GOVERNOR MOORE: "If we would be as much interested in stories of constructive progress as we are in sensation, we'd be more successful."

R. SEETON BRANCKER: "Air transportation will be a bigger factor in establishing friendships and understandings between peoples of Europe than any other activity."

H. E. NOYES: "Starting a cold motor will be assisted, and strain on the battery relieved, by holding out the clutch."

Open Today A Shawmut Office At 265 Huntington Avenue

We have today opened an office at the above address, to be known as our

HUNTINGTON AVENUE OFFICE

To those who are in business or are living in the vicinity, we offer the same courteous and prompt treatment which is available at all of our offices.

We shall be glad to welcome here, also, any of our present customers for whom this location may be more convenient.

THE NATIONAL Shawmut Bank

Main Office: 40 Water Street, Boston

Arlington Street Office:
Park Square Building

Kenmore-Governor Square Office:
542 Commonwealth Avenue

Bowdoin Square Office:
44 Cambridge Street

Beacon-Charles Office:
69 Beacon Street

Huntington Avenue Office:
265 Huntington Avenue



Salem Takes Pride in the Fact It Was Once Capital of Colony

Handsone Colonial Mansion, Erected by "King" Hooper in Part of Town Which Later Became Danvers, Was Headquarters of General Gage

SALEM, Mass., March 29 (Special).—When Salem observes its tercentenary next July visitors to the city, interested in its history, probably will see the Witch House and hear its story, will visit Hawthorne's birthplace and make a tour of the several houses in which he had residence or which have been immortalized by his genius, and they may, possibly, roam through its colonial and East Indian museums.

But few of those who come will know that Salem's claims to recognition lie not only in its prominence in the deplorable witchcraft delusion, in the undisturbed literary genius of its native son, nor in the admitted glory of its early commercial achievements, when Salem ships took the flag of the infant republic to the far corners of the earth and brought back an appreciative nation the luxuries and delicacies of the far east.

There is another page in Salem's history, a page not so often quoted because, perhaps, it is not so well known. It deals with the time when for a few months, Salem was the capital of Massachusetts. In that short period the more or less dormant rebellion to unjust taxation crystallized into activity and no place in the colonies played a more important part in the momentous proceedings of those daring days.

Now Town of Danvers
And visitors may see on the outskirts of the city, in what is now the town of Danvers, but which was originally part of Salem, the colonial mansion where Gen. Thomas Gage, as provincial governor, had his headquarters.

"Hooper House," as it was then called, is now known as "The Lindens." It is even today one of the finest eighteenth century mansions in the country. It gives to that glowing page of Salem's history the charm of the colorful days of powdered wigs and minuets. As the headquarters of General Gage in the summer of 1774 it knew the early history of the ill-suppressed mutterings against British mandates.

Up and down its beautiful staircase the trailing softness of rustling silk mingled with the clank of steel when the governor and his charming American wife entertained the neighboring townsfolk for General Gage had an American wife, the daughter of Peter Comble, a close friend of Washington and a sturdy New Jersey patriot. And it is said that the governor was much impressed and influenced by her thoroughly American spirit.

Certain it is that throughout their stay at "The Lindens" the neighborhood suffered no discourtesy from the two companies of the 64th Royal Infantry, quartered in the field opposite the house, for they were kept under strict discipline and behaved well.

"The Lindens" was built in 1754 by Robert Hooper, so well known to his townsfolk in Marblehead as "King" Hooper. By a strange coincidence this house, which was occupied by the last governor of Massachusetts under a provincial charter, stands on land which by a grant from the town of Salem in 1636 was owned by Gov. John Endicott, the first Governor of Massachusetts under a colonial charter.

A study in values is the record of its sale in 1836, just 90 years ago, when the "mansion house" and 24 acres of land were sold to Gilbert and Nathan Tapley for \$3000. Less than a century ago, yet the house hardly buy today even the smallest of modest bungalows and barely 5000 feet of land.

Many Memories
So many memories has this old house. It was on June 2, 1774 that its hospitable doors opened to receive General Gage who had arrived in Boston. He remained here for nearly three weeks before, May 13, 1774. Boston had proved itself anything but fertile soil for the cultivation of Loyalists, and at the direction of Lord North, the seat of Government was removed to Salem.

By the move it was hoped to gain favor in Salem which was the second place of importance in the State at that time. It was an infinitely pleased and almost triumphant General Gage who took up his residence in "The Lindens" that long ago June day, for it was a genial and thoroughly respectful populace that greeted his arrival in Salem. The royal birthday was celebrated on June 4 and on June 6, at a brilliant ball in the Assembly Room on Cambridge Street, his excellency was royally entertained.

But as soon as the people of Salem understood the attempt to flatter and bribe them into loyalty to the King, there was a change. Loyalists became unpopular in Salem and a bullet hole in the door of "The Lindens" testifies to the feeling against "King" Hooper, the owner of the house and a Tory, who had placed it at the Governor's disposal and who is said to have been standing in the doorway when a company of rebel soldiers were passing.

The Assembly met with the Governor June 7, in Salem at the old town house which stood then in Town House Square. A few days later learning that Massachusetts was taking steps to be represented at a conference in Philadelphia on Sept. 15, the Governor attempted to prorogue the Assembly. His secretary of state stormed the locked doors, in an effort to serve the royal order for their dissolution. But in defiance of his authority, 125 members of the Assembly locked in with the key safe in the keeping of Samuel Adams elected the Massachusetts delegates to the first Continental Congress. Webster says that this act terminated forever the political power of England over Massachusetts.

A new Assembly was summoned by the Governor to meet at Salem Oct. 5, but before that day he had revoked the summons, forbidden the session, and taken himself and family to winter quarters in Boston. Salem had proved not appreciative of the "prover" shown her. His campaign in Salem was a failure.

In contempt of his authority the

Assembly met again in the old town house on Oct. 5, organized with John Hancock for president, denounced Governor Gage's action, and, as the people had instructed them to do, resolved themselves, two days later, with such other delegates as might be authorized to join them, into a Congress of the Province, which assumed sovereign powers and from that day forward continued to administer them.

"This then should be one of Salem's proudest boasts: that here on Oct. 7, 1774, in the little old town house, unhappily, is no more, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was born.

Further down on that glowing page of the old city's history is the well-known story of Leslie's retreat, when to the far corners of the earth and brought back an appreciative nation the luxuries and delicacies of the far east.

And still further down on the page is the story of sending to London the account of the Lexington and Concord engagement. The colonists recognized the importance of getting their story of the battle before the proper authorities in England. Governor Gage sent his report on April 24 by the express packet Sukey.

But Salem furnished the man and the ship for this daring errand. Capt. John Derby of Salem sailed a few days after the Sukey on a Salem vessel owned by his father, Capt. Richard Derby. He took with him a copy of the Salem Gazette of April 24, giving a good account of the affair and a sealed commission from the Provincial Congress to accompany it to the confidence of Franklin.

Closely Watched
It was an undertaking full of danger. The port of Salem was closely watched and the British coast was patrolled at every point. How Capt. Derby maneuvered his escape from Salem, kept his destination a secret from his crew until he was across the Atlantic, how he landed in Ireland and made his way to London, arriving there May 28 with his startling report, several days ahead of the Sukey, and how he slipped away three days later and reported the success of his adventure to Washington at his headquarters in Cambridge, July 18, is a story of fact that matches practically anything in the history of the colonies.

These are some of the incidents in Salem's history which establish its claim to recognition. Visitors to the town during the celebration during the week of July 4 should know that not so often quoted pages of its history.

The little old town house no longer stands on Town House Square, but the corner lot on which it stood in October, 1774, stands firm on its justice and integrity that were its foundation stones.

CHILDREN'S TASTES IN BOOKS REVEALED

"Winnetka Book List" Shows Unexpected Likings

"The Winnetka Graded Book List," the result of a statistical investigation as to the books enjoyed by children of various ages and measured degrees of reading ability, which has been heard since it was first undertaken, is now off the press and is being distributed as an aid to librarians, teachers, parents and others interested in providing right literary material for children.

Prepared by Carleton Washburne, superintendent of schools in Winnetka, Ill., and Mabel Vogel, research assistant in the Winnetka public schools, the list is published in book form by the American Library Association, 100 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, is president. It contains the names of approximately 700 books of each of which the favorable judgment of 25 or more children has been passed and which, the preface states, "are probably suitable for children."

Books that were definitely trashy or unsuitable for children, even though widely read, have not been included in this list. On the other hand, books of reading ability, which have been heard since it was first undertaken, is now off the press and is being distributed as an aid to librarians, teachers, parents and others interested in providing right literary material for children.

The list includes only those books which it is known the children are reading, and for the most part enjoying. Whenever at least three-fourths of the examining librarians agreed that the book was of unusually high literary merit the book was starred in the list.

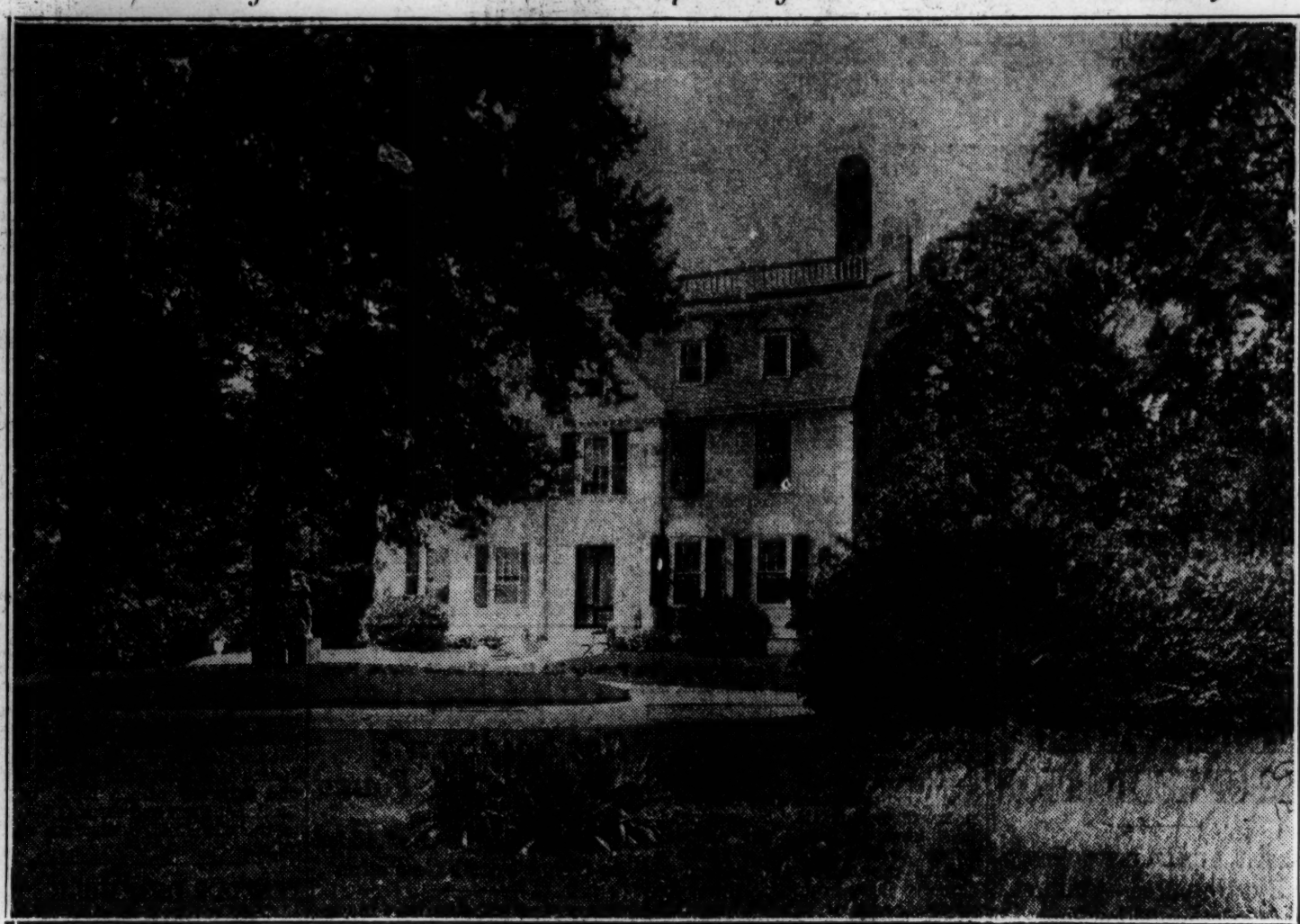
From among the comments made by the children on each book has been selected for publication in the book itself, a comment on "Tom Sawyer," one of 12 leading favorites, from a 13-year-old boy in Omaha, Neb., says: "I like this book but yet I think that it is one of the worst books for boys in their mature age. This book is so unlike real life that small boys might get confused with this former way of living. But yet it is very interesting."

PEN WOMEN HONOR MRS. SIDNEY LANIER

GREENWICH, Conn., March 29 (AP).—Mrs. Sidney Lanier, whose husband has been made an honorary member of the Connecticut branch of the League of American Pen Women in recognition of her husband's contribution of poetry to America.

It is announced that Mrs. Grace G. Seton, wife of Ernest Thompson Seton of Greenwich, will be granted date for national president, representing Connecticut, New York and Washington, at the annual convention on April 23 in Washington.

For a Brief Period in 1774 the Capitol of the Massachusetts Colony



The Lindens at Danvers, Mass., Which Became the Headquarters of Gen. Thomas Gage, Provincial Governor, After Lord North Had Directed the Transfer of the Seat of Government from Boston to Salem.

J. M. CURLEY HEADS \$100,000 CORPORATION

Charter Granted Metallurgical Research Company

Among the corporations granted charters this week by Frederic W. Cook, Massachusetts Secretary of State, was the Metallurgical Research Company of Boston, capitalized at \$100,000, of which James M. Curley of Jamaica Plain, formerly Mayor of Boston, is president.

The purpose of the company, it is announced, is to manufacture, distribute, and make use of a metallurgical substance known as "leontite" and invented by Leon L. Faux of South Hanson. The exact use of the substance is not known, although it was stated at the State House today that its purpose is to detect the presence of mineral ore in the ground by means of chemical reactions. New methods of detecting the presence of valuable minerals and metals were hinted at.

The Motor Mart Garage Corporation of Boston, capitalized at \$350,000, also received a charter. This organization plans to construct a 1600-car garage on the site of the present Motor Mart in Park Square. The incorporators were J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, a prominent Boston garage operator; James C. Richdale Jr. of Melrose, and Merrill Griswold of Cambridge.

Roger Wolcott of Sharon is one of the incorporators of Brenninger & Wolcott, Inc., of Boston, an advertising firm. The corporation is capitalized at \$25,000, and the other members of the firm are Alfred W. Brenninger of East Pepperell, and Bertha L. Aldrich of Boston.

John Adams' Book Friendships Reveal a Statesman's Tastes

Display at Boston Public Library Shows Chief Interest Was in Law, Social Philosophy and Government—His Own Writings Also Exhibited

In honor of John Adams, second President of the United States and native of Quincy, Mass., the Boston Public Library has announced a two-weeks' exhibition of his books and manuscripts.

"The whole library of John Adams, a collection containing more than 10,000 volumes, is in custody of the Boston Public Library," it was said today in outlining the scope of the Adamsiana which would be on display.

John Adams collected books all his life, from his early schoolmaster years in Worcester to his old age in the retirement of Quincy. The largest part of the collection he bought with his diplomatic missions in France, Holland and England. This was the library, indeed, when he built up his library. But a large number of books were presented to him by the authors.

"The intrinsic value of the collection is equally great. And though it has its limitations, it was the second largest American private library in the eighteenth century.

"In books on law, government, history and social philosophy, as well as Greek and Latin philosophy and literature, the collection is especially rich. This is the library of a statesman, who was at the same time one of the ablest lawyers and one of the most learned social thinkers of his country.

BACK BAY GROUPS MAY CONSOLIDATE

Merging of Business Associations to Be Considered at Meeting Tuesday

Plans for the formation of a Back Bay Associations Union are to be arranged by conferees from the Huntington Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Boylston Street and Newbury Street Associations at a meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Westminster. George Demeter, president of the Huntington Avenue organization, announced today.

When the all-associations proposition was brought before the Boylston Street Association on March 8 by William Spottswoode of the John Gilbert Jr. Company in the Park Square Building, at its annual meeting it was decided to lay the idea before delegates from all of the organizations interested and receive a report of what had been decided upon at the next monthly meeting which will be next Monday night, or April 5.

When the actual purpose, as explained by Mr. Spottswoode, was explained the leading members of the new Massachusetts Improvement Avenue Association, of which Joseph H. Brennan, Jr. president, and Edward E. Ginsburg, attorney, is vice-president, ally associated to the proposition, believing that by forming an all-association advisory or executive organization the four Back Bay improvement and promotion concerns would be more effective at the State House and at City Hall.

The Boylston Street Association's new president, Ernest Manahan, of Manahan, Inc., Mr. Spottswoode, the prime mover for the all-association union, and Robert Winsor Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Co., are the representatives of the Boylston Street Association to receive final instructions for the conference.

Mr. Demeter, Charles A. Winchester, former state senator, and D. N. Palmer will be the Huntington Avenue Association conferees at the meeting. Mr. Brennan, Mr. Ginsburg and Edward D. Martin, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, are expected to be at the conference in the interests of the junior member of the Back Bay business unions.

The Newbury Street Improvement Association is to send William E. Clark of the Clark & Mills Electric Company of that street, Charles A. Hoyle and J. C. Rogers.

TRADE-MARKS BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

Chamber of Commerce Sees Insufficient Benefits

An echo of the recent address of Merle Thorpe, editor of "Nations' Business" at the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembly luncheon, on too much legislation and too many laws, is seen in the decision of the chamber's directors, just announced, to oppose a bill in the United States Congress relative to trade-marks. The bill is to protect trade-marks used in commerce, to authorize the registration of such trade-marks and for other purposes.

Long arguments are advanced by the proponents of the measure, say chamber officials, but, along identical lines pointed out by Mr. Thorpe, there is no great or real advantage to be gained by adding this to the countless other laws on the statute books.

In submitting a detailed report to the directors of the chamber, the chamber's committee states that the arguments in favor of the proposed law are that it combines in one act the laws which are now found in several separate acts; second, that the deposit system will result in the accumulation of a comprehensive collection of marks, in Washington, which can be referred to by a master factor before he adopts a new mark; third, that the "certificate of deposits" affords a speedy method for citizens of the United States to obtain foreign registration.

Opposition of the committee and of the chamber directors to the proposed law is based on their conviction that the provisions of the existing law are fairly adequate, and that they are, on the whole, satisfactory. Business leaders have apparently made no demand for change. Moreover, in the opinion of the committee, the proposed changes tend toward confusion and litigation rather than toward simplicity and clarity.

JAPANESE GIRL IN PHI BETA KAPPA

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 29 (Special).—Fumiko Mitani, Japanese student at Mount Holyoke, is among those invited to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Seventeen seniors and five juniors were elected, the juniors, whose early election to the society is considered a signal honor, were Mary Anderson of Franklin, O., Emma Hope Bryome of Llaner, Pa., Katherine Burton of Trumbull, Conn., Elizabeth Dyer of Haverhill, N. H., and Elizabeth Hastings of Springfield, Mass.

Cecil Boyard Kerr '26, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

Dr. John M. Kerr '28, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

Dr. John M. Kerr '28, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

Dr. John M. Kerr '28, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

Dr. John M. Kerr '28, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

Dr. John M. Kerr '28, of Holyoke, Mass., and Katherine Burton '27 were named as the Phi Beta Kappa prize scholars—the most brilliant students of the senior and junior classes respectively. Katharine Constantine Hylop '23, of Haddonsfield, N. J., was named as the Key Prize Scholar, the most brilliant girl in the sophomore class.

GIRLS REHEARSE FOR SCOUT MEET

Chorus of 1000 to Sing at Review, Boston Arena, on May 8

Throughout Massachusetts the Girl Scouts are beginning preparations for their annual state review which will be held at the Boston Arena May 8, and at which a chorus of 1000 girls will sing.

The Boston rehearsal will be held on April 3 at 1:30 a. m. in Huntington Hall, Boylston Street. For this occasion the Girl Scouts will be present not only from Boston Council, but also from Arlington, Watertown, Winchester, Somerville, Woburn, Belmont, Holliston, Revere, and other communities. This will be the only rehearsal in Boston at which John B. Archer, state song leader of the Scouts, will be present, but others are being held by the individual communities every Saturday in April.

Other official rehearsals with Mr. Archer are planned for April 3 in Lynn, April 10 in Worcester and Springfield, April 17 in Fall River, and on April 24 in Lowell and Lawrence. This is the first year that the western Massachusetts division of the state organization has been represented in this chorus.

Mrs. Clifford B. Brigham, deputy state commissioner, is chairman of the committee in charge of this chorus, and one feature is that of the local directors throughout the State, who have received personal instructions from Mr. Archer and are giving the Scouts under their care equally valuable musical training.

The list of instructors is, in part, as follows: Miss Mary Minnie Lynn; Mrs. Robert Barr, Arlington; Mrs. C. A. Dubois, Chelsea; Mrs. Robert F. Andrews, Worcester; Mrs. Beatrice Silbert, Northampton; Mrs. W. Hershel Crocker, Cambridge; Misses Florence E. C. Cutler of Andover, Mass., another member of the football team, was selected as the best all-around athlete, the most to be admired and the most versatile senior. C. F. Stoddard Jr. of New Haven was voted as the man who had done the most for Yale.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

Fast Line Male Quartet, 8:35—Safety talk; Norville W. Sharpe Jr., 9—Amateur concert; Concord orchestra, 9:15—Leventhal, director, 9:30—Million Dollar Band, 9:45—Concord orchestra, 10:15—All-Time Grotto, 10:30—Galen Trio, 10:45—Herring, violinist; Adine Barzani, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:15—Edna's orchestra, 3:30—Edna's orchestra, 3:45—Edna's orchestra, 4—Edna's orchestra, 4:15—Edna's orchestra, 4:30—Edna's orchestra, 4:45—Edna's orchestra, 5—Edna's orchestra, 5:15—Edna's orchestra, 5:30—Edna's orchestra, 5:45—Edna's orchestra, 6—Edna's orchestra, 6:15—Edna's orchestra, 6:30—Edna's orchestra, 6:45—Edna's orchestra, 7—Edna's orchestra, 7:15—Edna's orchestra, 7:30—Edna's orchestra, 7:45—Edna's orchestra, 8—Edna's orchestra, 8:15—Edna's orchestra, 8:30—Edna's orchestra, 8:45—Edna's orchestra, 9—Edna's orchestra, 9:15—Edna's orchestra, 9:30—Edna's orchestra, 9:45—Edna's orchestra, 10—Edna's orchestra, 10:15—Edna's orchestra, 10:30—Edna's orchestra, 10:45—Edna's orchestra, 11—Edna's orchestra, 11:15—Edna's orchestra, 11:30—Edna's orchestra, 11:45—Edna's orchestra, 12—Edna's orchestra, 12:15—Edna's orchestra, 12:30—Edna's orchestra, 12:45—Edna's orchestra, 1—Edna's orchestra, 1:15—Edna's orchestra, 1:30—Edna's orchestra, 1:45—Edna's orchestra, 2—Edna's orchestra, 2:15—Edna's orchestra, 2:30—Edna's orchestra, 2:45—Edna's orchestra, 3—Edna's orchestra, 3:1

NEW ENGLAND FARMS AWAKEN TO GROWING FOOD DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

cold storage for the extension of the marketing season. The unusually heavy cold storage holdings of McIntosh in Boston at the close of the year were of such volume as to make it quite certain that the season would be extended into late winter months.

"Contrasted sharply to this increase in percentage of supply furnished by the homegrown section," says the report, "is the decline in percentage of supply furnished by the northwestern states. Only 13 per cent of the total 1925 supply came from that source. This is the lowest percentage of supply which the northwestern states have furnished since records were first made available.

It is apparent, not only from a survey of the statistics involved but from the opinions of those in close touch with marketing conditions, that the increased competition which Massachusetts growers are offering in the form of better quality and more attention to preparation for market is resulting in important changes in Boston's principal sources of supply.

Boston Drinking More Milk
Boston is drinking more milk per person, the report points out. A study of the consumption of fluid milk made by the Massachusetts and United States Departments of Agriculture, co-operating in 1925, shows that 1.25 pints of milk and cream a person a day were consumed in Boston, and that the total amount of milk per person per day had increased slightly since 1922, when it was 1.23 pints. Since 1921 there has been a great increase of persons buying milk daily at cash-and-carry stores.

Boston is the only city in the United States in which the consumer demands heavy beef and pays a premium for it. Farm authorities believe that beef will run lighter, as it becomes more difficult profitably to produce two or three-year old steers. It is thought that Boston consumers will gradually come to prefer lighter beef.

Last year 68 per cent of Boston's fruits and vegetables came from outside of New England, while Massachusetts alone supplied 18 per cent, compared with 16 per cent in 1924.

Meat from New Zealand
Boston's meats came from Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Canada, South America, Australia, and New Zealand; veal came from Maine; sweet potatoes from southern Atlantic states; lettuce, since the entrance of

iceberg lettuce into the market, from California as well as locally; onions are homegrown in the summer and from Bermuda, Egypt and California at other seasons; tomatoes are grown locally, but many come early from Florida and Mississippi; cabbage are native products; so much spinach comes in March and April from Virginia that the wholesale cost will hardly pay the freight; Massachusetts celery is at a disadvantage because it is not tied in attractive bunches with colored tape; carrots and beets are largely homegrown; Ontario turnishes turnips; nearly all of Boston's parsnips come from Essex County; cucumbers are native; housewives like small, green, tender asparagus, and get it from California and Massachusetts; dried beans from Michigan are sold in quantity.

Eating More Sugar

More sugar was consumed in the United States last year than in 1924, much more sugar is consumed the first six months of the year than in the last six, most of it from Cuba; tea consumption dropped 2,000,000 pounds; more than 100,000 more bananas were consumed in 1925 than in any of the four previous years, mostly from Central America; oranges are the third most important fruit sold in Boston and one of the most carefully handled; grapes come almost exclusively from California; California sent more than half the cantaloupes; strawberries came from 16 states and Canada, with the height of the season in May when berries came chiefly from Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas; peaches were on the local market in great abundance before Massachusetts began to market her crop; Bartlett pears came from California; Massachusetts' bumper crop of cranberries did not reduce the price, and were shipped to all parts of the country; 85 per cent of the eggs came from west of the Ohio River, as did much of the poultry.

The country's fresh fish industry centers at Boston as the point of supply and distribution, with 148,722,043 pounds of fresh fish received in 1925 from 4404 ships. This was over 21,000,000 pounds more than the fish received in 1924, and had a value of \$6,081,418. Much smoked, salt and canned fish were received. Massachusetts consumed 56 per cent of Boston's total catch, while the neighboring states of New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island consumed 33 per cent, leaving only 11 per cent to be distributed over the balance of the entire country. Cold storage is increasing in use and efficiency.

What the Airpilot Sees on Making a Landing at Boston Airport



The Hangars of the United States Air Service and Those of the Massachusetts National Guard. In Front of the Hangars May Be Seen a Line of Airplanes.

GRAND TRUNK PLEA FOR TIME OPPOSED

Providence Against Continuation of Rights of Way

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29 (Special).—Mayor Joseph H. Gainer indicates in a public statement that the city of Providence will oppose the continuation by the Legislature of rights of way held by the Grand Trunk Railway and for years unused. These rights were granted 15 years ago, and a bill before the General Assembly would continue them and create a holding corporation to preserve them until such time as the Southern New England Railway may desire to take advantage of them.

Mayor Gainer says he is certain that the Grand Trunk will never complete the line it prepared to build from Palmer, Mass., to Providence. He proposes that the rights in Rhode Island be revoked and the communities where half-constructed roadbeds have been grown for years be allowed to utilize them for other purposes.

John S. Murdock, a vice-president of the Southern New England, when informed of the Mayor's attitude, said he had no statement to make, although he was formerly optimistic that the building of the line could be financed.

STRIKE OF SLATE WORKERS SETTLED

PAWLET, Vt., March 29 (Special).—The slate strike in this locality, which was called on May 11, 1925, when operators of the slate quarries refused to grant the workers an increase of five cents an hour, has been settled. The strike, which is the longest in the history of local industry, affected more than a score of quarries in Pawlet, West Pawlet and South Powney in Vermont, and Granville, N. Y. More than 800 men were affected. None of the quarries were operated during the 11-month interval.

According to the agreement, the workers will receive an increase of five cents an hour. This includes rockmen, splitters, cutters and trimmers. Piece-workers are not affected. Only four firms refused to accept the terms of the union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PUTS LIMIT ON TRUCK LOADS

CONCORD, N. H., March 29 (P).—A law on heavy motor and horse-drawn vehicles will become effective on Tuesday on all trunk lines, state aid and state roads in New Hampshire, F. E. Everett, State Highway Commissioner announces.

The purpose of the law is to protect the highways during the frost season and will be withdrawn, it was said, as soon as conditions permit. The order affects horse-drawn vehicles of over 2½ tons gross weight and motor vehicles of over six tons gross weight.

SCHOOLS PREPARE TO MEET NEED FOR TRAINING IN ART

(Continued from Page 1)

but is still elective in the senior high school. There is a growing tendency to urge the requirement of a general art appreciation course for all freshmen in the senior high. Studies on present practices in art education indicate that "general art appreciation" and "taste and general culture" lead all other art education courses. New junior high school buildings make special provisions for the art departments, and in the larger cities opportunities are offered for expression in various kinds of crafts and motor activities.

Adequate differentiation of subject-matter to meet the needs of students in different courses, proper grouping of students, and credits for art work are problems still to be solved. The latter situation is handicapped. Until colleges and universities recognize high school art and drawing courses for credit on entrance examinations or on certificate, the tendency will be to retard credit recognition.

What attraction such old war horses as the concerto and Paganini's "Campanella" may hold for violinists is an unsolved problem for many listeners. The concerto seems unbalanced without orchestral background, while Paganini's empty contraptions are mere display of virtuosity. Yet season after season per-

periods and discussed from the standpoint of utility and beauty. Art thus centers vitally in the community life and Mr. Farnum contends that the barest community will offer something to observant eyes.

Elementary School's Part
He says that the importance of the work of the elementary school in the scheme of art education is sometimes underestimated. If the secondary school courses in art are to function as they should, it is essential that foundation be laid in the elementary schools.

The previous two years have emphasized the differentiation in the work of the junior and senior high school and the grades. Probably there has been less change in subject matter than in point of view, and as in the lower grades, clearer aims and objectives have become apparent. As a rule art is a required subject in the junior high school,

but is still elective in the senior high school. There is a growing tendency to urge the requirement of a general art appreciation course for all freshmen in the senior high. Studies on present practices in art education indicate that "general art appreciation" and "taste and general culture" lead all other art education courses. New junior high school buildings make special provisions for the art departments, and in the larger cities opportunities are offered for expression in various kinds of crafts and motor activities.

Adequate differentiation of subject-matter to meet the needs of students in different courses, proper grouping of students, and credits for art work are problems still to be solved. The latter situation is handicapped. Until colleges and universities recognize high school art and drawing courses for credit on entrance examinations or on certificate, the tendency will be to retard credit recognition.

What attraction such old war horses as the concerto and Paganini's "Campanella" may hold for violinists is an unsolved problem for many listeners. The concerto seems unbalanced without orchestral background, while Paganini's empty contraptions are mere display of virtuosity. Yet season after season per-

KENOSHA WINS STATE CONTEST

City Manager System Brings Recognition and \$1000 to Wisconsin Municipality

KENOSHA, Wis., March 29 (Special).—A municipal corporation that is actually bringing dividends to its stockholders is the city government of Kenosha, now basking in the sunlight of a \$1000 state-wide contest award which held it as the best city in Wisconsin in which to live.

Kenosha has the city manager plan of government—organized as a business institution, headed by an elective body of five commissioners, who in turn appoint a city manager for his ability. All subordinates are appointed for their ability by the city manager and all are responsible to him alone.

As a result Kenosha has been able in the four years since the city manager form of government was established, to pave 30 miles of streets—more than had been paved in the entire previous history of the city. It has evolved a city plan which includes a beautiful civic center, two units of which are completed—a \$1,250,000 courthouse and a \$1,500,000 high school.

It has established a revolving fund for city expenditures into which all appropriations are placed, so that there is money always on hand for the payment of current expenses, thus bringing to the city work at a lower contract rate than neighboring cities have been able to get. Moreover per capita costs of government have dropped from \$28.19 in 1921, the last year of the former Aldermanic government, to \$21.10 in 1925. The total cost of operation of the city government has been reduced from \$1,212,000 in 1924 to \$1,111,000 in 1925, and during these four years the population of the city had grown from 43,000 to 51,000.

In spite of a \$2,000,000 school and public building construction program the Government was able to reduce the mill tax rate from 31 mills to 20 mills during the last year.

The industry Kenosha claims rank second in the nation in regard to paying highest per capita wages, exceeded only by Bridgeport, Conn. Kenosha is largely an industrial community with some 13,000 employees and an annual payroll exceeding \$22,000,000. The value of the manufactured products in 1925 was \$119,920,975.

Fourteen Participants

All of these "sales points" are emphasized in the Wisconsin Better Cities contest which Kenosha won. The contest was conducted under auspices of the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work, connected with the State University. This organization offered a prize of \$1000 to the city which was judged the "Best City." Fourteen cities participated and each was subjected to a thorough and impartial inventory to determine its rank. When the results were revealed Kenosha was first, Oshkosh second, and Appleton, third.

A separate contest for cities with a population under 10,000 inhabitants was held in this connection, and here Chippewa Falls won first place, Ladysmith second and Sparta third.

The organization which sponsored the contest in Kenosha was the Kenosha Civic Council, an organization of 40 civic, social, fraternal, industrial, professional, and institutional societies representing practically every organized group in the city.

\$100,000 FOR R. R. STATION
HELENA, Mont., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—At a conference in this city plans were approved for highway improvements which are to be constructed in connection with a general program of railroad station betterments to be made by the Great Northern at Glacier Park Station at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

FEDERAL AIR CHIEF WANTS CITY MARKED

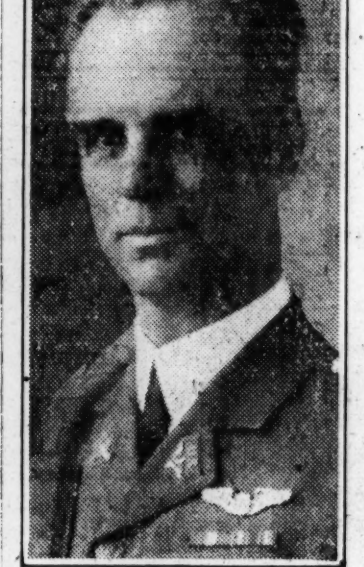
Spell It B-O-S-T-O-N in Big Letters, Says Maj. Longanecker

B-O-S-T-O-N, letter and divide it that way in white paint and 12 feet in height that an airplane "making port in Boston" can see the name 10 to 20 miles away and from a height of a mile or thereabouts.

This is what Maj. Ira Longanecker, army air chief for the First Corps Area, United States Army, stationed at headquarters in the Army Base in South Boston, desires most of all.

"Salute on the army air map," said Maj. Longanecker, "Boston, with its airport leased to the Government for six years yet, is unmarked." It is evident that the Major doesn't think Boston has the best chance in the world for an early air mail service unless Boston paints or sandbags

Boston's Air Chief



Maj. Ira Longanecker

its name so that the clippers of the atmosphere may know when they have arrived in port. If they do that April 1 might not prove far from the opening date of the flying mail. He is asking the Quartermaster's Department for the \$250 to \$300 necessary for the paint and the painters to spell B-O-S-T-O-N on the flat roof of the six big sections of the Army Base. He doesn't know when the money will come or even if it will come.

The Major knows that Uncle Sam, this time the War Department, likes to see the people interested, and he knows that if Maj. Nichols could find the money and have "B-O-S-T-O-N" painted, letter for letter, in characters 12 feet in height, one on each of the six sections of the flat roof of the Army Base, and a big white arrow pointing north on the top of a smaller building near by, something would happen.

Either the War Department and the quartermaster would find the money or the mayors of Worcester, Springfield, Providence, Hartford and New London, and Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., would raise enough money to buy white paint in the city and place these New England cities on the air map and on the big air roads leading from here to Mitchell Field, Mineola, L. I., or to Hartford, Conn., or even to Portland, Me., for three New England aerial mail and commercial routes are projected.

Major Longanecker at the airport here has only 11 enlisted men, eight training and three service airplanes, while the National Guard of Massachusetts Air Service has eight training and one service airplane. The United States has four hangars and Massachusetts two in East Boston.

The air chief for New England is anxious that the bills before the Legislature providing for extension of the present 10-year lease to 1947 and the appropriation of \$10,000 for improvement at the airport be passed as soon as possible. If Massachusetts goes that far,

the War Department can be hoped to provide the money for the hangars necessary for all the flying boats of the First Corps Area.

If the hangars are sanctioned, it would be expected the department would then erect the barracks for 125 men and necessary officers comprising the First Corps Area Air Service. At present all these, but the hangar, are at Mitchell Field.

"Better located than any other flying field I know of," said Maj. Longanecker, "Only 15 minutes by automobile from Boston Post Office, Chicago is figuring on flying in enough of Jackson Park to make a convenient airport for the mail service there."

The Major is watching to see whether Boston will allow Chicago to have this honor, while the local airport, made to hand, lacks the money to complete its equipment and become the base for New England aviation.

The proposition to make an airport on the Remount Field at Camp Devens interests Maj. Longanecker. He's army trained and will not discuss plans of his chiefs to any extent but it was not hard to see that he hopes Devens will be used as an emergency airport while Boston's is leased till '47.

On April 18, Capt. Horace H. Heisen of the Air Service, is to take over the command of the First Corps Area Airport under Maj. Longanecker. Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr. has been given service abroad in Hawaii. In addition to having charge of the airport, Captain Heisen will oversee the Reserve Corps of the service.

ART

Dodge Macknight

After the assortment of the season's offerings in matters of art, pictures specifically, one inevitably turns to the newest harvest by Dodge Macknight with a certainty of expectation. For Mr. Macknight in his seasonal peregrinations finds abundance wherever he goes. Whether he pursues the sunlight and color of hotter lands, or the austere beauty of the colder, the impressions are transmuted with a brush that awakes to the significance of a thrilling, but less obvious beauty in nature.

One may turn to the pictures of the artist with interest in geography, in his Mexican things, in Bermuda, in the Grand Canyon, which do you like the best? One may romanticize at length in poetic song about his luxuriance, his grandeur, his firmness, acuteness, sensibility; there are many things to tempt the imaginative pen. For the manner of the artist is an overwhelming one, everyone must catch some of his fire when in the presence of his work.

In the present exhibition at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, there are pictures of Mexico, Cape Cod and New Hampshire. From Mexico he brings the beauty of the orange and red rooftops, the balconies adorned with potted plants, the towering churches that dominate the little hill towns, the thick growth of the vine-covered walls, the way to every corner. A fluent brush sweeps these expansive scenes into a significant whole. There is a completeness of effect when parts remain unfinished. Each stroke has a telling character. It contributes substantially. The result is an organic whole that breathes with a living emotion.

It is in this appreciation of the significant, in the understanding of just what to leave out in the respect for the importance of the smallest stroke upon the paper, in the vitality of the whole, all these qualities speak the artist. There are many who lay the paint on well, but few are few who can transport to the canvas those intangible sensations that intensify our living when we are in the presence of beauty. Those artists who would imitate Macknight seem to miss this point. They must learn that there is more than brilliance of light and color in his art, more than the joy in extravagance. But then one appreciates that the deeper things cannot be learned or imitated, each must discover in himself, or he will never know.

Silhouettes

The exhibition of silhouettes by the Baroness Jaydell at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street, adds a novel art to the season's variety in

art shows. Silhouette cutting is not a new art, to be sure, but the manner in which the Baroness performs is so fine and ingenious that it belongs in a class quite its own.

The present exhibition consists of portraits and scenes that are cut and composed with astonishing inventiveness. In a time when speed dominates the making of objects of art one is stunned by the minute detail and precision of her craftsmanship. The meticulous cutting of the paper, the fine edges, the curves and corners none of which can be re-detailed to preoccupy the artist who must be conscious at the same time of the whole. The eye wanders over the black and white pictures to discover the ever recurring signs of her deftness and sensibility. The broad masses of black, the central figures are relieved by lace work, frames of flowers and leaves, by flowing veils and furs and ruffles. She does not evade the difficulties that any of these tricky details have to offer.

In some of her portrait work she shows certain of the Baltic types, tall, slender austere ladies with the bearing and aristocracy of manner of the earlier tradition. In the character of outline she succeeds in conveying a definite quality of the personality of her sitter. Her work ventures far into successful fields when one appreciates the limitations that are placed upon the artist by the nature of the medium.

Exhibition of Textiles

During the week of the International Textile Exposition in Boston, April 12-17, the Museum of Fine Arts will have an exhibition of a large number of its rare and valuable oriental and occidental textiles, in Renaissance Court. The pieces will be mainly woven textiles, including some large framed velvets of the Italian sixteenth century period, cases of textiles of various periods and countries, shown for their color and design. There will be samples of Turkish, Persian, and Indian work, and also Chinese and Japanese pieces from that department. Owing to lack of space it is possible to show only a comparative few of the many thousands of examples of the museum's collection of textiles, but the exhibition should prove of interest to every textile worker, designer, or manufacturer who is able to visit the museum during that week.

Block Prints

The latest block-printer to exhibit in Boston is W. J. Phillips of Winnipeg, Can., whose color prints are now on view in the gallery of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street. This is Mr. Phillips' first Boston exhibition, but he is well known in other cities of the United States, where his work has been shown by the Print Makers' Society of California and in traveling exhibits of the American Federation of Arts. He was awarded the Starrow Prize, 1924, for the best block-print in the International Exhibition held in Los Angeles.

Mr. Phillips was trained as a painter in Birmingham and London, England, where his first water color show was held in 1910. When he came to Canada in 1913 he turned to block printing, and in 1915 he began to work with his wood blocks. He worked independently with little knowledge of Japanese practice originally, no literature on the subject and no help in experimentation. It is interesting to note that his method, thus independently developed, approximates closely that of the Japanese. He uses few colors but subtle gradations of tones combined with a well-developed sense of design and skill in draftsmanship produce results that are aesthetically and technically appealing. He is a contributor to the Original Color-Print Magazine, published in London and has recently written a book on his subject which is now in the hands of an American publisher (Brown-Robinson).

There is a quality of aliveness about Mr. Phillips' prints. The open spaces of Sasaki-chawan where he lives and works and his own eagerness to "grow" are mirrored in them. He is an artist who has never stood still, and to the end of his days will doubtless never feel that he has "arrived." Forty-five of his prints are in Boston; duplicates of many are to be found in the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the National Gallery of Canada, smaller museums and private collections abroad and in America. The exhibition continues until April 10.

OREGON FACES BUSY ERA OF PRODUCTION

PORTLAND, Ore., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—Present conditions are favorable for an increase in lumber production, building, railroad and highway construction, municipal improvements and development in Oregon, it is indicated by a report just issued by the United States Department of Labor.

An upward tendency is noted in logging and sawmill operations, which were reported below normal for February. In the Portland district calls for loggers indicate that camps are gradually becoming more active. Astoria reported all plants in operation except salmon canneries. Two sawmills have been working overtime. The farm labor situation is improving and an active building season is in prospect. Lumber manufacture and logging in the Marshfield district are on an upward trend. In southern Washington, industrial conditions were reported normal.

BY MAYOR NICHOLS SIX ORDERS VETOED

Mayor Nichols sent to the City Council today the vetoes on six orders recently passed by that body. The aggregate amount of money being involved was \$1,300,000. The Mayor vetoes a Board of Public Works license; a loan order for the Randolph Street playground; a loan order for \$250,000 to improve Ashland Street, Dorchester, and for municipal buildings in Wards 1, 14 and Babson Street.

H. D. FOSS MEETING
A meeting of preferred stockholders of the Foss Co., Inc., a candy manufacturer, has been called for April 8 to approve a plan of reorganization.

HOMES CHEAPER THAN YEAR AGO

Chicago Exposition Speaker Says 80 P. C. of City's Residents Pay Rent

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 29.—Eighty per cent of Chicago people pay rent, though there has been a slight increase during the last year in the number here who own their homes, it is revealed by Robert H. Sexton, managing director of the sixth annual "Own Your Home" exposition now being held at the Coliseum under the auspices of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

During "Planes Home" Day at the exposition, architectural and financial planning are being featured. It is cheaper to buy or to build a home than it was a year ago, said Howard E. Elmore, vice-president of the Chicago real estate board, in an address at the exposition.

"Financing terms for home construction are easier than they were a year ago, commission rates being lower and there being a larger demand for small mortgages. Better roads and use of the electric delivery truck for hauling building materials are responsible for a slight decrease in cost of materials."

"There is a slight shortage in Chicago of small homes due to the unusual demand for bungalows and two and three flat buildings. The public wants modern homes with up-to-date features. Those who have obsolete homes will profit by attending the exposition to learn how their places may be improved."

Large Attendance

Crowds are thronging the Coliseum which has been transformed into a fairland of sweeping meadows, attractive suburban scenes with colorful gardens, charming bungalows, and hundreds of tastefully decorated exhibit booths where all manner of displays of value to the home owner or prospective purchaser are shown.

Architectural plans are shown; how old houses may be remodeled; how to obtain loans to build or improve homes; displays of building material; various types of heating systems; all sorts of time and labor-saving devices for the housewife; displays of home furnishings and decorations—these are some of the attractions to allure the home lover.

Standing in the garden of a shell pink bungalow, William E. Dever, Mayor, officially opened the show with his congratulations and by reading letters of greeting from several Governors.

It was announced that architects are co-operating to give prospective home owners a helpful demonstration of small town planning and its possibilities. Under leadership of the Chicago office of the architects' small house service of the United States, designers of residences are exhibiting models, photographs or drawings of their best work. Homes ranging in cost from \$3000 to \$30,000 are being shown.

Modern Convenience

There is an array of heating and ventilating equipment to show how to cut down on heat losses. There are more than 100 displays of electrical and gas devices and other time and labor saving equipment for women's workshop in the home. There are electric dishwashers of new types, electric refrigerators, new types of cooking equipment and many smaller tools designed to make householding easier.

Model rooms are displayed with a message that good taste does not necessitate large expenditures. New ideas in window construction are seen. Several windows are displayed that may be cleaned with ease by swinging the window in and out, inside and outside may be washed without the usual leaning out of the window.

Landscaping displays are presented to show how beauty may be created from the commonplace with little expense.

CROSS-CONTINENT ROAD TO BE PAVED

Washington-Los Angeles Link Development Planned

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24 (Special Correspondence).—A movement soon is to be started by the National Old Trails Road Association to widen the Old Trails Road to 30 feet the entire extent of that highway, Judge J. M. Lowe, president of the Association, which has headquarters here, has announced.

The Old Trails Road extends from Washington to Los Angeles, by way of Baltimore and Cumberland, Md., Wheeling, W. Va., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Hutchinson, Kan., Trinidad, Colo., Albuquerque, N. M., Winslow, Ariz., and Needles and Barstow, Calif.

The eastern section of the road was projected and in part built by the Federal Government a century ago. The road now is hard surfaced from Washington to Kansas City, thus offering what is said to be the longest stretch of continuous pavement in the United States. West of Kansas City the greater part of the road is paved, and there are plans for surfacing most of the remainder. The National Old Trails Road Association was a pioneer in the highway movement, having been organized 14 years ago. Judge Lowe, who has served continuously as its president from the time of organization, was one of the first advocates of a national system of highways.

MEXICO SETS ASIDE ROAD BUILDING FUND

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 22 (Special Correspondence).—"Within five years American cities will be connected with the City of Mexico by highways fully as good as those known in the United States," declared Joaquin Terrazas, Mexican consul in Phoenix. The Mexican Government, he states, has set aside 100,000 pesos (\$500,000) a month for highway betterments, in addition to taxes collected on gasoline and from motor license fees.

COLLEGES MEET
PRACTICAL TEST

(Continued from Page 1)

fit graduates for good jobs at deferred time, the length of the interval to be determined by the time required by the candidate to assert his own qualities of responsibility, flexibility and self-reliance.

He believed that while satisfactory grades were highly essential, the obligation of a graduate to prove himself, when he came to grips with practical problems, only to be met when he had embarked upon his life work, were not less so. He disagreed with the idea that vocational guidance can supplant cultural courses in any institution of learning.

"Mass Production" Opposed

He believed there might be some justice in criticism of what is called mass production by universities in the United States today, particularly in the institutions where entrance requirements are conspicuously moderate. He pointed out that it was not unusual for the undergraduate to place an abnormal importance, or even a sort of magic value, upon the significance and acquisition of a diploma, considering that automatically and at once it would place him in a high-salaried position. Finding this to be untrue, the graduate often believed, sincerely enough, that he had a legitimate grievance against his university for what he considered the inadequacy of its preparation.

"Any first job when a man leaves college," Professor Piper pointed out, "is a probationary job. There are things no university can do for its graduates, and to adjust him noiselessly to his life's work is one of them. We have here, for instance, in the files of the school of business administration applications for candidates to fill business positions more than we can supply. Executives who have applied to us for such candidates mean to start the men they hire at small salaries. Not to test their ability, because a question concerning that has been satisfied upon a basis of grades, but to test their qualities of ingenuity and industry, of stamina and adaptability. A university graduate may feel that he has a right to expect of his university that it equip him to step at once into a profitable position but this view overlooks the contribution, necessary to any successful career, which the individual alone must make."

The man requiring training which will open to him a highly paid position immediately upon graduation should best, Professor Piper believed, find that training in a vocational school where the curriculum is specifically directed toward encompassing such necessities.

The university today has many more diversified items among its courses than the historic institution, whither men went because they desired conspicuousness, because of intellects. The establishment of the great state universities brought about in due course a period when men went to college, not for intellectual attainment per se, but because some artificial value was set upon the possession of a degree, and it was thought that the holder of such a degree would automatically attain preferment and high pay in any position he chose to take.

In fact, the man who holds a degree with satisfactory grades placed himself upon a selective list of men who manifestly improved their time in college and who thus will, in the end, produce a higher net result in value to the organizations with which they ally themselves, because they bring to the disposition of successive problems of life an equipment of especially high order.

College standing would not be a necessarily correct barometer of the value a man has to society, Professor Piper believed, because the classroom is not a correct laboratory of life's problems. The business community looks with more interest than it has in the past at successful graduates, to be sure, not because it is interested in men leading their classes or becoming Phi Beta Kappa members, but because successful graduates show seriousness of purpose, competence in doing what their recipients went to college to do. Thus successful graduates may be taken as preliminary indices of the attitude a man is likely to take toward all subsequent sober responsibilities.

Salaries and Ability

Low wages given college graduates may, on the other hand, have nothing whatever to do with the essential qualities or abilities of an employee, but may, instead, be the natural accompaniment of the type of work he chooses.

Professor Piper feels that it is a mistake for the probationary period to cause college graduates anxiety. He feels it sounds more portentous than it is. It does not ordinarily exceed six months, sometimes it is under three. It is the custom of executives generally who employ men just out of college to do so with the distinct understanding that such employees will have every reasonable opportunity to move ahead. They may, to a considerable degree, set their own pace. It is right and proper, Professor Piper believes, for every college graduate to expect efficient money in return for his labors, upon which to live comfortably. Inevitably a man must face making a decision, however, as to whether

When It Comes from HUTSON'S
It's Good to Eat
Choice Groceries
Genuine Smithfield Hams
1304 So. Jefferson St., Phone 4194-1916
W. ROANOKE, VA.

SPIGELS
19 Campbell Street, Roanoke, Va.
ATTEND OUR
Removal Sale
for Real Values
30 days of "real value giving"
Spigel's Woman Specialty Shop
Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Offers You Economy
Thorough Quality

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
ONE PRICE TO ALL

he desires just large amounts of money in life or money plus happiness.

But in any case, Professor Piper believes, it is a mistake to believe that a university degree and the completion of four years of cultural study leave a graduate behind, or even beside the individual without college education, because the possessor of a degree obviously placed directly at the hand of opportunity to show what stuff he has in him and to reap, at only a moderately deferred period, the benefits of his selective status.

WORK OF THE BLIND
WILL BE EXHIBITEDTwo-Day Brookline Program
to Include Musical Hours

Offering a varied exhibit of the blind in work done by the blind in arts and crafts, a two-day public demonstration of the educational, industrial, and recreational accomplishments of these workers will be given in Whitney Hall, Coolidge's Corner, Brookline, tomorrow and Wednesday. The exhibition will remain open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and in addition to the display and sale of the many products there will be entertainment by blind artists.

From the long lists of special features which comprise the two-day program particular attention was directed to the musical hours from 4 to 5 each afternoon and from 8 to 9 each evening, when Frederick Walsh, director, and other blind musicians will render selections. Miss Hilda Laird dressed as Priscilla will use a spinning wheel 100 years old in showing her skill as a spinner.

Among the workers demonstrating their crafts will be the broom makers, mattress makers, cabinet makers, tennis racket stringers, makers of mops, chair caners, rug weavers at their looms, and others equally interesting. Another department will be for the sale of Easter lilies and other flowers. Six young persons will make fudge to order.

Each booth will be in charge of a chairman, assisted by a committee of 15, and each church, club and social organization in Brookline will be represented.

William W. Taft is chairman of the Brookline executive committee. Assisting him are Mrs. John B. Chamberlain, first vice-chairman; Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Charles Weil, treasurer.

GARDEN ASSOCIATION
TO HEAR MISS CASEAmateur Horticulturist Plans
Travel-Talk on Africa

Miss Marion Roby Case of Weston who, by her generous gifts and remarkable individual garden exhibits, has contributed greatly to the success of horticultural shows in Boston and to the promotion of amateur gardening among members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will give an illustrated lecture on "Africa" at the annual meeting of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association to be held April 14 to 16 at the Hotel Commodore, New York. Miss Case's own gardens are well known to amateur horticulturists in the vicinity of Boston.

Excursions will be made to the Japanese gardens, the educational greenhouses and other departments of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens. A small practical exhibit will be held under the auspices of the association at the headquarters. New books will be available, and the latest developments in garden tools and varieties will be on view with experts to explain their uses and potentialities. Every effort is to be made to encourage the organization of new clubs.

On the second day a visit will be made to the new American wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and on the third a trip will be taken to the Boyce-Thompson Institute of Plant Research at Greystone, N. Y. Opportunity will also be afforded to visit the Thompson estate to inspect a rare collection of jade and minerals.

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.
"Say It With Flowers"

Arthur Langhans
FLORIST
MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY ASSOCIATION
1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Norfolk Home of Almco Lamps
WILLIS-SMITH-CRALL CO.
Norfolk's Quality Furniture Store
NORFOLK, VA.
The Malvern Shop
French Kid Gloves
Direct from Grenoble, France
Prices \$2.85, \$3.65, \$4.25
New Hosiery for Dress and Sport wear.
differ from the ordinary.
145 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

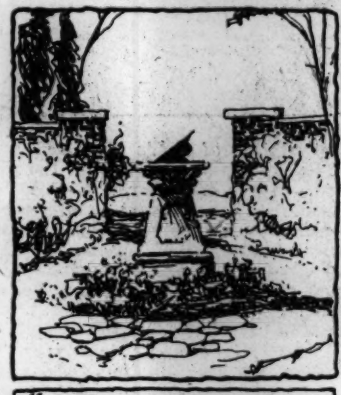
RUSSELL, ETHEREDGE & PRITCHARD,
INCORPORATED
DRY GOODS
1515 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

When It Comes from HUTSON'S
It's Good to Eat
Choice Groceries
Genuine Smithfield Hams
1304 So. Jefferson St., Phone 4194-1916
W. ROANOKE, VA.

SPIGELS
19 Campbell Street, Roanoke, Va.
ATTEND OUR
Removal Sale
for Real Values
30 days of "real value giving"
Spigel's Woman Specialty Shop
Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Offers You Economy
Thorough Quality

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
ONE PRICE TO ALL

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & CO.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
ONE PRICE TO ALL



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Birmingham, Ala.

Special Correspondence

UNCLE TOM was a character. He could neither read nor write, but the one-time slave could do something that lots of people do not seem to do very well—he could listen. When anything that was really worth while was being told, he would listen with rapt attention, drink in every word, so that nothing that really mattered ever seemed to escape him.

Uncle Tom spent his time choring around the house, mowing the lawn, and so on, and at times his Missus, who kept the place, would ask him to sit down and rest himself awhile, and then she would read to him out of the Book of Books, and share with him some of the conceptions of truth which she herself had gained through certain trying experiences of her life, or through her study of the Scriptures and other writings in which she was particularly interested. The result was that Uncle Tom had an understanding of truth far beyond that of most white folks, and what was more, he could put this understanding to practical, daily use.

One day the Missus said, "Uncle Tom, Mistah John is out on the front porch reading. Why don't you go out and ask him to read you something out of the Bible?" The old Negro immediately sought out Mistah John, whom he found with an open Bible lying on his lap. Removing his cap, he approached with a look almost of reverence, and in pleading tones said, "Mistah John, de Missus say if ah would come to you, you would read me some'n' out'er de Bible."

Mistah John invited the old darkey to take a seat, for he had stood waiting for his new friend's pleasure about the reading, and then asked him what part of the Bible he would like to have read to him. "Oh jes' wherever you readin' yousef," Mistah John. It all am de truf, 'an' ah likes to hear it all."

The Bible lay open at that wonderful sixth chapter of John, which tells how the Master tried to make the people understand that he was the "bread" which came down from heaven. Mistah John read a few verses and then asked, "Uncle Tom, what did Jesus mean when he spoke of himself as bread? In what way was he bread?"

"Why he mean dat he was de bread ob life, Mistah John. What else could he mean? Dat got nutthin' to do wid de bread what people eats."

"Well then, Uncle Tom, in what way was he the bread ob life?"

"Why, 'cause he was de truf," Mistah John. He say, 'I am de Way, de Truf' an' de Life.' It am de truf to do wid de bread what people eats."

"We hear an' unde'stan' de truf, dat am de bread ob life to us."

"Well, but Uncle Tom, it says here, 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.' How could those people eat his flesh and drink his blood?" The old darkey scratched his head a moment and then replied: "Why Mistah John, Jesus could not mean eatin' his flesh 'an' blood body ob de people see right befo' dem. Dat would make dem cannibals. What he meant was eatin' de truf, de divine pa't ob him. Dat am de Christ."

"Then Uncle Tom, is that what"

Jones & Davis, Inc.
INTERIOR
Decorators Renovators Furnishers
2033-W Broad Richmond, Virginia

ENGRAVING—
For weddings and social functions the best is imperative. Samples and prices on request.

The BELL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.
On Fifth St., Bet. Broad and Grace Richmond, Va.

Genuine Smithfield Hams
WEST END MARKET
117 N. Robinson St. Bldg 7400 Richmond, Va.
Everything good to eat in season.

W. Fred Richardson
Security Storage Company
Fireproof Depository for Household Goods and Works of Art
Vaults for Silver, Furs and other garments.
Rugs and Draperies stored under a Written Guarantee.
Broadway 818 Richmond, Va.

We carry a complete line of the celebrated OSBORN BRUSHES in our Good Housekeeping Dept.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOOTING CENTER"
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Merchandise of Undisputed Quality at MODERATE PRICES
Thalheimer Brothers
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

Jesus meant in the Sacrament, when he said to his disciples, "Take, eat; this is my body." What was his body? What was he to eat? "Why de truf, Mistah John. Dey had finished eatin' an' den he began talkin' de truf to dem, an' den he say, 'Take, eat; dis am my body.' Dis truf what he had been tellin' dem, dat was what dey was to eat, an' dat was his real body, de Christ. It am all spiritual, Mistah John."

LAW SCHOOL ADDS
TANEY PORTRAITHarvard Collection Includes
Many Eminent Jurists

An important painting, Leutze's portrait of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, has been added to the Harvard Law School's collection of portraits of judges and lawyers, both in America and England, who have been conspicuous in the upbuilding of the common law. The Harvard collection, one of the most notable of its kind in the world, has been assembled through years of research and purchase.

It includes hundreds of portraits and prints obtained here and abroad wherever, through arrangement with owners of collections, or through the study of the Scriptures and other writings in which she was particularly interested. The result was that Uncle Tom had an understanding of truth far beyond that of most white folks, and what was more, he could put this understanding to practical, daily use.

One day the Missus said, "Uncle Tom, Mistah John is out on the front porch reading. Why don't you go out and ask him to read you something out of the Bible?" The old Negro immediately sought out Mistah John, whom he found with an open Bible lying on his lap. Removing his cap, he approached with a look almost of reverence, and in pleading tones said, "Mistah John, de Missus say if ah would come to you, you would read me some'n' out'er de Bible."

FOURTH VETO ISSUED
BY GOVERNOR FULLER

Governor Fuller today vetoed a bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature for the payment of the widow of Patrick F. Brennan of Norwood of the balance of salary due him from Jan. 10, 1926, to the end of the year.

The Governor's action is the fourth veto of the year, and follows his veto in the afternoon of a bill allowing Springfield to pay its employees what they served in the National Guard. Mr. Brennan served as a messenger in the sergeant-at-arms department at the State House from Aug. 22, 1913, to 1926.

Dedicated Wollaston Church
Dedication exercises were held in the new Wollaston Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Isaiah W. Sneath, pastor, yesterday. The pastor preached the morning sermon. In the afternoon a fellowship service was held and at night the pastor's brother, Prof. E. H. Sneath of Yale, the Rev. William E. Gilroy of the Congregationalist and Prof. Carl R. Hayward of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were the speakers. The service began last June and was completed at a cost of \$135,000.

Didenover & DuBois
Incorporated
Correct Feminine Apparel
Grace Street at Second RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
MODERATE PRICES

Howell Bros.
Sixth and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.
"Richmond's Leading Hardware"
Radio Sets and Parts
Frederick, Richmond, Va.
Amrad and Grebe.

We Offer for Investment
First Mortgage Gold Bonds
In Denominations of \$100 and Up

MUHEMAN & KAYHOE, Inc.
Mortgage Department
108 N. 1st St., Richmond, Va.
Phone Madison 219-211

WEST END BANK
1309 West Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Branch—LOMBARDY near BROAD

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND, VA.
Exclusive Furnishings
Honesty, Character and Dependability have won for us many friends.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
Make this "Your Bank"
SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Corner 3rd and Broad Streets RICHMOND, VA.
"Friendly Banking Service just where you want it."

Select a Refined GIFT
From
Schwarzschild's
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces a Specialty

TURKS CONFUSE
FOREIGN FIRMS

(Continued from Page 1)

ement has shown in this respect is certainly deserving of praise. Ismet Pasha is the important moving factor in the railroad policy, and he devotes himself to a serious and systematic inspection of the projects in execution.

The importance of the construction of new lines in Turkey cannot be exaggerated, as the absence of means of transportation is the reason for only comparatively small crops being produced in Anatolia, and hitherto agriculturists have had no incentive to increase production because they have been unable to get their crops away. Interior roads are being ignored for the time being, as all available credits are required for the railways, but as soon as a few lines are completed and working, a serving road system is to receive the Government's attention.

The journey to Ankara affords considerable interest when one considers that only a short time ago part of this route was the field of battle between Greeks and Turks, during which a great portion of the line and most of the bridges were blown up. The rails of the present permanent way still show signs of the above, as, even though wrecked and twisted almost beyond recognition, they are the very same rails used before the war which have been straightened in wood fires and by primitive means and relaid.

As yet the run between Constantinople and Ankara is the only one which can be undertaken in a sleeping car, but the Government intends this year to put this comfort at the disposal of passengers on the other routes.

Influence of President

The striking personality of the President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, exerts, without doubt, an amazing influence over the Turkish people with whom he comes into contact, and this fact is extremely well illustrated by the success of his tour to the northeastern provinces a short time ago when he was responsible for the change from the fez to the hat.

Now that the Turkish house has more or less been set in order, a great desire to cultivate that accepted evidence of civilization has become increasingly manifest in the nation and particularly among its leaders. As is generally acknowledged, the first impression of visitors to a country is derived from and affected by the form of dress assumed by its inhabitants. As regards Turkey, the form of dress worn, until recent times, by hamals (porters) and yarkadiks (boatmen) was so swart and grimy that boats and trains tended to inspire in new arrivals anything and everything but confidence.

Becoming personal appearance has not, up to the present, been a very strong point among the Turkish peasants and lower classes, whose dress has been confined to the shabby voluminous pantaloons, fez and other articles of clothing, the ensemble of which, as Mustapha

The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
11th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

Ruth's Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
3176 Mt. Pleasant Street WASHINGTON, D. C.
Telephone COL 3508

Armiger
MILLINERY
516 Twelfth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Phone Franklin 7013

Sargeant's Restaurant
509 14th Street N.W., Washington, D. C.
Opposite New Willard
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75 to 1.00
Also a la Carte service. Sea food. Quality, Quantity and Service.
Our Reputation Is National.

Brown Betty Inn
1426 K Street, Washington, D. C.
CAFETERIA LUNCHEON
Special Dinners 60c and 75c
All Home Cooking
Home-Made Bread, Pies and Cakes
Franklin 4298

'A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient'
So the old saying goes.
Let us impress upon you the fact that we do not charge any "extra" nor any "carrying charges" on our Credit Accounts unless Main Store nor Furniture Store.
We do not penalize our customers.

GOLDENBERG'S
"The Dependable Store"
Both Sides of Seventh and K Sts. Washington, D. C.

Formal Day Wear for Men
Silk Lined Frock Coat of Imported Oxford Gray or Black
Unfinished Worsted. Coat and Waistcoat, \$75.
Imported Roberts Cheviot Coat and Waistcoat—\$50
Gray Striped Trousers—\$15

Parker Budget Co.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Impressions
Guests instinctively receive one of their strongest impressions of the home from the character of its furniture, and the accomplished hostess makes sure that she has selected the best in quality of workmanship and correctness of design.

HOUSE & HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kemal has declared, provoked ridicule and denoted absolute lack of civilization.

Change of Costume

While the discarding of the costume (which often has been incorrectly believed to be national) for which the President is directly responsible will doubtless be a source of disappointment to casual visitors, it will be exceedingly acceptable to the modern general public here. The mission of the Ghazi and the speeches he has made have certainly proved an epoch-making event in Turkey's transformation. To effect a complete change in the manner of attire of the inhabitants throughout the whole of Turkey is no slight accomplishment, and this fact demonstrates to some extent the exceptional power which Mustapha Kemal Pasha possesses, and indicates the possibilities of its judicious application.

The fez, calpac and turban are now headaddresses of the past, as far as Turkey is concerned, and their abolition signifies not only a change in attire but also a readjustment of religious contentions, as this ancient fashion had become so dovetailed into religion as to be looked upon as a distinguishing factor of Muhammadism.

The Turkish woman has also been urged to "come into her own." The President's advice to discard the veil, which has for so long constituted an additional fascination of the Turkish ladies and rendered them so mysterious, was immediately taken, and they are now seeing the world for the first time since childhood unencumbered by what must have proved an obscuring and irksome portion of their apparel.

Language of Hawkers

Recent orders issued in some interior towns prohibiting the public use of any language but Turkish, and instructions from Ankara that in Constantinople street hawkers are to confine the penetrating crying of their wares to Turkish appears, however, to be another conspicuous contravention to the idea of Mustapha Kemal's policy and to be incompatible with the country's proclaimed march toward civilization. The first-mentioned orders regarding the interior towns will not, however, be responsible for the same difficulties as the one applying to Constantinople, as there are very few people in the interior who are not familiar with the Turkish language. But the prohibition to street hawkers of the use of foreign languages will certainly result in many domestic troubles.

Constantinople housewives depend to a very great extent on these strong-lunged ambulant tradesmen for their domestic purchases, as everything from vegetables and meat to nether garments and carpets passes one's door in procession many times daily. Failure to hear—or rather to understand—the cries of the vendor of some chosen article

HICKS
1221 Connecticut Ave. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Millinery and Gowns
of distinctive model, in the fabrics and colors most approved. Facile fitting a feature.

The Young Men's Shop
WEARING APPAREL
1319-1321 F Street WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRIFFITH COAL CORPORATION
OOD LEAN COAL
Main Office 1319 G St. N. W. Phone Franklin 4840 WASHINGTON, D. C.

You are invited to examine the display of Woolsens carefully selected for the coming Season's Wear

Wimeman
521 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient'
So the old saying goes.
Let us impress upon you the fact that we do not charge any "extra" nor any "carrying charges" on our Credit Accounts unless Main Store nor Furniture Store.
We do not penalize our customers.

GOLDENBERG'S
"The Dependable Store"
Both Sides of Seventh and K Sts. Washington, D. C.

Formal Day Wear for Men
Silk Lined Frock Coat of Imported Oxford Gray or Black
Unfinished Worsted. Coat and Waistcoat, \$75.
Imported Roberts Cheviot Coat and Waistcoat—\$50
Gray Striped Trousers—\$15

Parker Budget Co.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Impressions
Guests instinctively receive one of their strongest impressions of the home from the character of its furniture, and the accomplished hostess makes sure that she has selected the best in quality of workmanship and correctness of design.

HOUSE & HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Formal Day Wear for Men
Silk Lined Frock Coat of Imported Oxford Gray or Black
Unfinished Worsted. Coat and Waistcoat, \$75.
Imported Roberts Cheviot Coat and Waistcoat—\$50
Gray Striped Trousers—\$15

Parker Budget Co.
THE AVENUE AT NINTH WASHINGTON, D. C.

First Impressions
Guests instinctively receive one of their strongest impressions of the home from the character of its furniture, and the accomplished hostess makes sure that she has selected the best in quality of workmanship and correctness of design.

HOUSE & HERRMANN
"FURNITURE OF MERIT"
Seventh and Eye Streets, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

for dinner might, therefore, have the grave consequence of rendering that meal conspicuous by its absence.

In the event of this measure continuing to be enforced, either housekeepers will be compelled to go out in the early morning and make their purchases at the market, or devote themselves to a series of serious lessons and learn Turkish.

On the whole, however, it is satisfying to observe the changes for the better which have taken place—and which are taking place—since the taking over of the reins of government by the Republicans, and it is one can persuade oneself that the hindrances and petty annoyances which are now frequently encountered are the natural results of and attributable to the transitional stage, and that it is possible to entertain an optimistic outlook on Turkey's future.

MILK PRODUCTION
INCREASE IS SHOWNCrop Reporting Service Finds
Averaging Higher

WAKEFIELD, Mass., March 29 (AP)—Seasonal increase in milk production throughout New England is shown in reports from dairymen, the New England Crop Reporting Service announces.

Averages of daily milk production were 2.1 per cent higher than a year ago in Maine; 14.9 per cent in New Hampshire; 8.9 per cent in Vermont; 6.3 per cent in Massachusetts; 5.3 per cent in Rhode Island; 7.9 per cent in Connecticut, and 7.2 per cent for New England as a whole.

Butter prices have declined slightly in the last month. The net price of all milk, as reported by the New England Milk Producers' Association, shows no material change from a month ago, and remains about 10 cents a hundred pounds higher than a year ago.

Indications are that New England farmers are planning increased plantings of corn, wheat, oats, and barley, and it is expected that hay will show but little change.

CHURCH FUND INCREASES

STORRS, Conn., March 29 (Special)—With pledges of more than \$153,000 already made, and \$25,000 assured within the next few weeks, rapid progress is being made in the Storrs Church and Community House campaign for \$250,000 which is being conducted by the Connecticut Federation of Churches as a means of bettering the religious and social facilities of students at Connecticut Agricultural College.

Let me show you when in New York, frequent trips made to buy special orders of LADIES' & MISSES' GOWNS
Stock of ladies' and misses' gowns in the latest styles always on hand at my apartment. Moderate prices. Open 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Evening appointments arranged.

HENDERSON
Apartment 606, 1726 M St., N. W. Phone Franklin 5890 Washington, D. C.

Apartment For Sale
Three rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, porch and bath. Adults only. Apply Apartment 308.
1705 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

The Hob-Nob
1767 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

CAFETERIA SERVICE
Luncheon 12 to 2—Dinner 5:15 to 7:15
Sunday Dinner 12:15 to 2:30—5:15 to 7:30

LATCH STRING
is out for you
LUNCHEON AND DINNER
Paramount Consideration.
Cleanliness and Service.
612 12th St., N. W., between F and G WASHINGTON, D. C.

Park Savings Bank
"The Community Bank"
Under Supervision U. S.

Art News and Comment

In New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

NEW YORK, March 27.—LOUIS ROSENTHAL'S remarkable miniature sculpture is once more being presented to the New York public at the Jackson Higgs Galleries. As before, his work stands out as one of the most unique manifestations of plastic designing and craftsmanship to be encountered today. In many respects it is safe to say that his minutely modeled figures, often but a half inch in height, have no exact equivalent in the history of sculpture, since they are produced by a new and secret process of one-piece hollow casting that requires no further treatment in the way of chasing or graving.

Mr. Rosenthal is, however, greatly limited in his editions because of the delicate nature of the casting; the little figures are done but once in gold, and then small series of bronze replicas is made. These tiny sculptures must be seen through a magnifying lens to be thoroughly appreciated, although they have a sufficiently sturdy appeal of their own to the casual glance. But viewing the exquisite modeling of his "Spirit of Jest"—a baby fawn riding gaily upon a goat; his "Bachanalian Dance"—an intricately managed trio of whirling dancers; or his "Nessus and Deianeira"—galloping group held to the base merely by the centaurs' hind hoofs, is to recognize a sculptor and craftsman of notable parts, one whose name should be placed close to that of the great Cellini.

American Masters

The Rehn Galleries are continuing their "epochal" exhibitions, and following the group devoted to "Today" comes a gathering of masterpieces bespeaking an earlier generation of American painters. George Inness, George Fuller, A. H. Wyant, William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Frank Duveneck, Frank Currier, Winslow Homer, Abbott Thayer, J. H. Twachtman, Theodore Robinson, and Frank K. M. Rehn are the men chosen to make up this all-star group. The Inness "Indian Summer Day, Montclair," is one of his undoubted masterpieces, a canvas eloquently compounded of art and nature. The Thayer portrait of "Alice Rich" is a commanding study of resonant values and textures, the treatment of a patterned scarf being

a whole treatise in itself on the art of representation. "The Open Book" is Weir at his best, a luminous, romantic document that shows him a worthy member of this upper circle. Twachtman's delicate snow-piece and Fuller's "Fedalma" are both highly representative canvases of these two highly individual painters, and the Currier head of a gypsy girl is a striking piece of tonal and technical bravura.

Edward Penfield
A memorial exhibition of the work of Edward Penfield is being held at the Art Center under the auspices of the Society of Illustrators. Early in the nineties the art of the poster in America received its most important stimulus from the handsome designs he made for Harper's and other publications. His cover designs were popular features of the day, and his illustrations, principally of coaching and travel events, were splendid contributions to the field of designing. Most of the various phases of his work are generously illustrated in this exhibition at the Art Center, and there are certain models of horse-drawn vehicles which the artist carved and colored to suit his illustrations. He became a great student of all phases of stage coaching, and he acquired a considerable collection of authentic specimens. Perhaps his Dutch scenes are the most pleasing of all his illustrations, and they are done with a fine technical command.

Charles E. Heil
A further exploration of the galleries reveals a series of bird studies by Charles E. Heil, a group of paintings of the cathedrals of France by Pieter van Veen and recent etchings and drawings by Childre Hassam at Milch's, landscapes by John Newton Howitt at Ainslie's, paintings by Esperanza Gabay at the Holt Gallery, an interesting anniversary exhibition of selected canvases at the Dudensing Galleries, and some recent drawings by Mario Toppi at Weyhe's. Mr. Heil's delicate presentation of bird's nests little comment at this date, since his clever studies have long graced the galleries. He seldom gives the note of arrested motion, so admirably caught by the great Japanese print

makers with their flashing studies of the winged tribe, but he reveals the grace and coloring of his little models with rare fidelity.

Mr. van Veen's cathedrals are interesting summaries of Gothic architectural glories, done somewhat in the Monet manner yet maintaining their own individuality at the same time. Two studies of Rheims, before and after the bombardment, are timely and show the artist in fine command of the subtle equation between detail and ensemble work. Mr. Hassam continues to add fresh delights to the gallery fare with his spirited and summary notations in water color and etching. He never tires of running down new bits of Americana for his pad or plate, and somehow or other he manages to invest them with an ever sparkling technique.

Mr. Howitt's present landscapes are well advanced over those he showed two years ago in the same gallery; he has gained in breadth of handling and in compositional values. His touch has lightened considerably, and this has given his color a new luster. Miss Gabay proves again her right to be considered an important member of the American sisters of the brush. Her figure pieces are not as imposing on this occasion as at the time of a previous showing, but her landscapes and garden studies are full of charm and animation.

Anything that comes from the Toppi studio is far away Anticoli (in the Roman Apennines) is of interest, since this young peasant painter is one of the most original of present-day primitives. His religious subjects are still touched with that quaint eloquence which often comes with an untutored art, and while he is apparently taking on new vigors, he is still the meditative artist working away by himself in his remote studio, oblivious of the changing, shifting pictorial thought of the outside world.

Indian Mural Paintings

BOMBAY, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Bombay School of Art is holding its annual exhibition. The wide scope of the training given in this school is sound in theory and good in practice. For its exhibit in the British Empire Exhibition the school was awarded a commemorative medal and certificate by the authorities of the Wembley Exhibition.

In the school exhibition there is a wide variety of work, mural painting being the outstanding and distinctive feature. The wide range of the work done is significant and encouraging.

The most important item is a small room decorated by students of the class of mural painting. Most of the work is in tempera; the panels are about five feet in height, and some degree of unity has been obtained by the use of daubed and freizes of striking and amusing designs. The panels of Parvati and Shiva are outstanding for their strength of conception and easy strength of accomplishment; they are, moreover, in the direct line of Indian tradition. The other pieces are pictorial and efficiently executed. Their interest lies mainly in the effect they show of western realism on Indian convention.

British National Gallery
LONDON, March 16.—Four pictures have recently been acquired by the trustees of the National Gallery and are now on view at Trafalgar Square. Three are frescoes from the Palazzo del Podesta at Assisi, the traditional lodging of the painters who worked there in the Church of St. Francesco, the companions and teachers of Giotto. Two of the frescoes represent Evangelists, have much of the dramatic force which we find in Giotto's own painting; in manner they are identical with some of the Old Testament subjects in the upper Church at Assisi.

These form an important link between classical and Renaissance art. They are the work of the Roman School of which Pietro Cavallini was the head, and at Assisi became the immediate inspiration of the style which Giotto was to develop with such epoch-making results. The fourth picture is a small portrait of Samuel Rogers by John Linnell, another British master who, like Highmore, deserves to be remembered.

Landscape Paintings
by CHAUNCEY F. RYDER, N. A.
The Casson Galleries
575 Boylston St., Copley Square
Boston

381
Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.
Louis Joseph,
Antiques
Tel. Ken. 5227

Exhibition of Landscapes
by J. J. Enneking
March 29 to April 10
ROBERT C. VOSE GALLERIES
559 Boylston Street, Boston



A Drawing by Edward Penfield

Municipal Art League, Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27.—FOUNDED with the intention of creating a chronological gallery of the best canvases of succeeding years by artists of Chicago and vicinity, the Municipal Art League collection of 30 paintings and one piece of sculpture has assumed a large aspect of what is representative of the twentieth century in mid-west painting and sculpture.

Men's and women's clubs affiliated with the Municipal Art League proper, which is a civic organization, form a committee to foster the fine arts, and act with the Art Institute patrons at the annual local exhibition of paintings and sculptures. In 1903, it was agreed to raise the sum of \$500 annually for the purchase of a work to be chosen from a group selected by a jury, by popular vote of all members of the league. The function of the jury is to choose a painting suitable for gallery exhibitions, that is able to hold its own on a large wall space and effective at a distance and of modern type and high quality. The first work chosen was "October, Sear and Gold," by John C. Johansen, so well painted that it retains its distinction these 23 years. It is a frank example of the bold type, decorative in design and color, of American landscape art.

Each year a painting of notable quality was bought. Mrs. Louis Betts presented a portrait by James William Pattison painted by Louis Betts, in the names of the little girls Patricia and Penelope Pattison. Mr. Pattison, painter, author, lecturer, and secretary of the Municipal Art League, had done much to make its service valuable to Chicago. Lately, a painting, "Morning in Captivity," by Jules Guerin, was presented by Mr. Wightman of Evanston, Ill., and the one piece of sculpture is a bronze, "The Squirrel Boy," executed by Leonard Crandall.

In its early days, the Municipal Art Collection hung in the Art Institute, as representing important work by Chicago artists, some of whom have become National Academicians and have won various honors in their careers. But the acquisition of bequests and the growth of the Art Institute took possession of the space. The collection was invited to the University of Chicago one summer, then to the University of Iowa, to the Northwestern University at Evanston, to Public Library branches and to schools, in each instance being the center of

an art festival and an awakening of art interests in communities. The expenses of the gallery are borne by the Municipal Art League, whose example has induced the founding of a number of collections of works by Illinois painters. The Arche Club, the Chicago Woman's Aid, the West End Woman's Club, all of whom are affiliated by delegates to the Municipal Art League, have valuable galleries and give prizes, of which a number are designed to encourage promising young artists. Lecture courses, gallery tours, exhibitions in wards of the city, in field houses of the parks and community centers are the results of this movement.

Meanwhile the central board of directors of the league are watchdogs of billboards, and of the invasions of commercial interests that threaten the aesthetic values of the city plan. Recommendations are made to the Board of Public Works, and while keeping in touch with municipal life, it co-operates with the American Federation of Arts and the Art Commission of Illinois. About 75 men's and women's clubs from the Union League and powerful women's organizations to the smaller groups of the Chicago Commons and Settlement Houses act together to spread the educational advantages of the Municipal Art Collection, the lecturers, gallery tours and advantages of the Art Institute. "Nocturne" by Edgar S. Cameron from the 1926 Art Institute exhibition by artists of this vicinity, is this year's purchase of the Municipal Art League Collection.

"Nocturne" is a moonlight scene in Paris. It was reproduced in the Monitor March 26. Le Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge of Le Cite, is at the point of the island in the Seine. The two ancient buildings fronting the bridge were constructed about 1608

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

KEITH-ALBEE ST. JAMES
A \$2.00 3-hour show at Popular Prices
"JOHNSTOWN FLOOD"
ON THE STAGE
SALLY, IRENE ERNE ANDREW AND MARY
BIG CAST—5 Scenes
KEITH-VAUDEVILLE FIVE
ALBEE
N. Y. A. WEEK—APRIL 4 TO 11

Morning KEITH-ALBEE Final Night at 9:30
BOSTON THEATRE
THIS WEEK
MARY PHILBIN
In the Screen Version of the Novel
Thrills STELLA MARIS Drama
Count Berni Vici
and His Tainted Company
15-AMERICAN BEAUTY
N. Y. A. WEEK, APRIL 4th to 11th

On Exhibition
DRYPOINTS by
NORMAN
WILKINSON
Contemporary English Etcher
by JOSEPH PENNELL
GORDON DUNTHORNE
1205 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Metropolitan
DOORS OPEN 11:15 A. M.
BEBE DANIELS
as the movie extra who had to spend a million in
"Miss Brewster's Millions"
A Paramount Picture
PLUS fascinating organ orchestra and stage specialties.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
BOSTON
TWICE DAILY, 2:15-8:15
"BIG PARADE"
LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY
Starring JOHN ALBERT
with RENEE ADORNE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

Scott & Fowles
Art Galleries
667 Fifth Avenue
Between 52d and 53d Streets
New York City
Paintings
Water Colors
and
Drawings

Colonial
THEATRE
BOSTON
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15
"BIG PARADE"
Starring JOHN ALBERT
with RENEE ADORNE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

Ben-Hur
By Gen. Lew Wallace
Identical with the \$4,000,000
Production
In Arrangement with Sam R. Langford,
C. B. Dillingham, F. Ziegfeld Jr.
Presenting
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, New York
WOODS THEATRE, Chicago
and Opening April 19 at
FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

THE NEW TRIUMPH
ON BROADWAY
REX INGRAM'S
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
By Idoneo. Albee Terry—Antonio Moreno
CRITERION
Broadway, 44th St.
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & \$1.00

In the time of Louis XIV and are typical of the architecture of the period. In the one on the right lives the artist Banel, court painter and conservator of the collections of the King. Mme. Roland, famed for her literary ability and political influence during the French Revolution, was brought up in the house at the left.

Mr. Cameron spent last year in France. He chose his subject for its architectural interest in the composition of a painting whose values are enhanced by the historical backgrounds. Without this imaginative investiture, the drawing has many attractions. Here is a massive bridge whose arches span a mysterious river and on the farther bank old houses are veiled in the shadows over which flickering lights cast their yellow tints. Above are the darkened skies in the gloom of the night. It is truly a "Nocturne" of which one might invent a history, did we not have the legends of three centuries of Paris of Louis XIV and his court, of the later French Revolution which played about these doors, of the recent France of the twentieth century which has taken its life farther away from the Isle de la Cite—the Island of the City, the site of Lutetia in the time of the Gauls.

Omaha Exhibitions

OMAHA, Neb., March 25.—The Omaha Society of Fine Arts, in its new gallery, 266 Aquila Court, had during March an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Eugene Speicher. Their sincerity of handling and the big human and living values they express mark the artist as an outstanding painter. Classic in his expression of universal qualities, they still remain individual and personal and seem to grow out of deep experience. Certainly design and form are the backbone of these canvases, and that structure serves to intensify the vital quality of his painting.

Speicher possesses an abundance of technical facility but he does not make a display of the fact, nor are the true values of the painting obscured by it. It is the balance of design, form and color and their fusion into a consistent relationship that give each painting a life of its own and enables the observer to see it as a unified whole. Real personalities emerge from its portrait canvases. The society also had an exhibition of small bronzes of Greek originals in the "Museum fur Antike Kleinplastik" and the "Glyptothek" in Munich. These bronzes are made from casts taken directly from the originals. The collection includes also a group of reproductions of Greek coins in silver and Renaissance metal—lions in bronze.

In the special exhibition case a group of 19 book bindings by Alfred de Saury is being shown. These exhibitions will continue until April 4.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Anne Nichols Presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
CASTLE SQ. THEATRE
COPLEY
Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:20 Eves. 8:20
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE
FALSE PRETENCES
A New Comedy by IAN HAY
B. F. KEITH'S
THEATRE
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 29
MME. EMMA
Trentini
Comic Opera
Star with
MARION & Fred, Anna Suter, Patricia, Art, Weaver Bros.—DANNY DARE
Pink's Mules, Pathe, Fable, Topics
IMHOFF & CORENE
N. Y. A. WEEK, APRIL 4 TO 11

Los Angeles
Motion Pictures
KING VICTOR
TRIUMPH
"BIG PARADE"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADORNE
and the great
SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

New York—Motion Pictures
GREATER
RIVOLI
"Big Parade"
"The Black Pirate"
Photography in Technicolor
La Boheme
LILLIAN GISH
JOHN GILBERT
KING VIDOR'S
PRODUCTION
RENEE ADORNE—JOHN D'ARCY
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture
Sents Today's Mat. \$1.00
TUES. 8:15-11:15 P. M. 4th St.
EMBASSY All seats rsd. Twice daily

THEATRE
BOSTON
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 and 8:15
"BIG PARADE"
Starring JOHN ALBERT
with RENEE ADORNE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

On Exhibition
DRYPOINTS by
NORMAN
WILKINSON
Contemporary English Etcher
by JOSEPH PENNELL
GORDON DUNTHORNE
1205 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Metropolitan
DOORS OPEN 11:15 A. M.
BEBE DANIELS
as the movie extra who had to spend a million in
"Miss Brewster's Millions"
A Paramount Picture
PLUS fascinating organ orchestra and stage specialties.

MAJESTIC THEATRE
BOSTON
TWICE DAILY, 2:15-8:15
"BIG PARADE"
LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY
Starring JOHN ALBERT
with RENEE ADORNE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

Ben-Hur
By Gen. Lew Wallace
Identical with the \$4,000,000
Production
In Arrangement with Sam R. Langford,
C. B. Dillingham, F. Ziegfeld Jr.
Presenting
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, New York
WOODS THEATRE, Chicago
and Opening April 19 at
FORREST THEATRE, Philadelphia

THE NEW TRIUMPH
ON BROADWAY
REX INGRAM'S
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
By Idoneo. Albee Terry—Antonio Moreno
CRITERION
Broadway, 44th St.
Twice Daily, 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & \$1.00

Paris Salon des Humoristes

Paris, March 13
Special Correspondence

THE Salon des Humoristes is now being held for the nineteenth time. The production of those who officially represent the gaiety and wit of the country of Rabelais and Molière does not always rise to expectations. It is understood that all humorists are not gay and that they are not all draftsman, and they are more often facetious than jovial. But yet the Salon of 1926, so similar to the salons of 1925 and 1924, and so on, enjoys as much success as its predecessors. True, there are excellent works, but the level of the society, which counted such names as Willette, Forrain, Sem, Bernard Naudin and other artists of talent, has not risen, and the new recruits are, on an average, rather dull.

The exhibits of Armand Vallée are among the best. His "Trois Classes" (in the railway carriages)—a composition with multiple personages—is really full of verve, and "Au Dancing" strikes a just note. Jodelot, who is not a humorist but an excellent draftsman, evokes the "Coulisses de la Danse" at the Opera. Hautot is one of the most gifted of the exhibitors and Villemot sometimes shows much wit. Maurice Rémy displays some tableaux "In the manner of . . ." Fougère, Derain, Marie Laurencin, Marquet and other modern painters, which are entertaining. There are, moreover, the clowneries of Cheval, the anachronisms of Hervé-Bailly, the witty visions of Avelot, the fresh water colors of Georges Villa, the lively Breton scenes of Maurice Moy, the political likenesses of Bibi.

Forain is there with a painting in his best manner which emphasizes the force of his stroke and the penevas of his observation. There is Poulbot who has created an unforgettable type but who unfortunately has never tried to renew himself. We also find the indefatigable Léandre, Hémaré of inexhaustible verve, Roublille, the delicate George Delaunay, and his delightful illustrations, Hansi, Neumont, Guy Arnoux, and the Parisian sketches of Albert Guillaume.

There are, as may be expected, a quantity of long-haired Bretons, of

chubby-cheeked Painlevés, and big Chubbys. There are also multitudinous short-haired ladies, oppressed taxpayers, and speeding motorists. All the classical themes of "actualité" are there. There are some charming dolls by Mme. Lazarski and Mlle. Toucas, some animal sculptures in wood (principally the geometrical birds of M. André), some ceramics and porcelains and even pieces of furniture. Certainly it would be too much to expect that the 1500 drawings should all be funny. But one would wish for fewer drawings and more wit.

Los Angeles Exhibit

by Aaron Kilpatrick

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (Special Correspondence)—Paintings of Old Mexico now hanging at the Biltmore Salon in Los Angeles are by Aaron Kilpatrick. Self taught, as are so many of the western school, he has watched and waited, studied and painted, until he has reached a respected and permanent place among western painters.

From the misty and tawny hills of southern California to the lush fields and huddled villages of old Mexico is a long step which he has taken successfully, and the 12 oil paintings shown are a charming record of everyday commonplace of Mexican life. "The Old Aqueduct," one of the few that have the human interest of figures, with its high arches and warm weather-worn color, tells the story of their still primitive water supply.

"The Tinsmith's House" and "A Street in Cuernavaca" are interesting portrayals of the softly colored houses that border the steep roads, washed and trimmed in blue and pink or the color that only time can give to old plaster and hand-wrought tiles.

Bounded by high walls and houses of solid masonry, behind which is just a hint of tropical family gardens, the grass-grown "Road to San Antonio" leads over the hilltop and across a barranca to the village where for generations the natives have produced the unglazed, hand-molded pottery of Cuernavaca.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Cham's 46th St. Thea. W. of By. Eves. 8:40
IS ZAT SO?
The Laugh Sensation
SAM HARRIS Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Love 'Em and Leave 'Em
"The Best of All American Comedies"

CORT
GEORGE JESSEL
in THE JAZZ SINGER
The Comedy Drama Sensation!
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"

BUTTER & EGG
WITH GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE Thea. W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
GUILD THEATRE EVENINGS 8:30
32d West of B'way THURS. & SATS. 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
The Chief Thing
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
says "It was a Carriage I would exchange that show. The biggest show in town."

CRAIGS WIFE
DO YOU KNOW A MRS. CRAIG?
MOROSCO
THEATRE
CASINO THEA., 39 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30
DENNIS KING
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30
The Vagabond King
Robert Griffith, Carolyn Thomas, Max Flegman, Olga Tscheff, Joan Carroll, etc.
"Rehearsal of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

THE ENEMY
CHANNING POLLOCK'S
POP. MAT. THURS.
TIMES SQ. THEATRE
LAST TWO WEEKS
BOOTH 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS:
"A riot of beauty. Plenty of harmony, plenty of fun, plenty of color, plenty of wonderful dancing, and plenty of beauty."
—Litching Telegram.
"I shall drop in again and see 'Rainbow Rose.' It's a lively, tuneful affair."—Bible Duhley, Eve. World.
"Yes, go and see 'Rainbow Rose.'—Graphic.
"And that chorus! A couple of dozen of good looking and just as good dancers made things move!"—Joe. Post.
"Pep sums it all up. Pep and then more pep is the backbone of 'Rainbow Rose.'—Brooklyn Eagle.
"Rainbow Rose" scores. All in all it is just the happy sort of show that Jack should take to his heart."
—Brooklyn Standard Union.
"Because the story of 'Rainbow Rose' can be told in these columns it is a pleasure to tell it."
—The Christian Science Monitor.

WHAT I THINK OF
"RAINBOW ROSE"
I think it the most wholesomely written musical comedy that has been produced in a long time. I think the cast is exceptionally clever; I think Mr. Levey's music will delight everybody; I think the chorus girls are the prettiest and best dancers in any show in New York today; I think you will agree that the costumes are of the prettiest, and now, my dear public, I believe that I know, but I know that you know, and I want you to write and tell me what you think of "Rainbow Rose" now playing at the
FORREST THEA., W. 49th St., Near B'way, Chickering 6231
Sincerely,
GEORGE MACFARLANE
EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY 2:30

RESTAURANTS
NEW YORK
The Oldest Tea Room in New York
621 Madison Avenue
Corner 62nd Street
Sally Tucker
Hostess
Breakfast—50c
Lunch 12:30-1:30—75c
Afternoon Tea with Waffles, etc.
Club Dinner—5:30 to 8:30—\$1.00 & \$1.25
Canadian Pacific Building
RESTAURANT
43D ST. AND MADISON AVE.
Good Food
Breakfast—Lunch—Dinner
CLOSED SUNDAY

SCHIFFER'S
Jewelry Exchange
21 W. 47th St. (1 flight), nr. Fifth Ave.
Special Luncheon 75c. Also a la Carte
Men's Grill and Beauty Parlor
for Ladies. Closed Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Allies Inn
1703 New York Avenue Northwest
DINNER
HOME COOKING. QUIET WELCOME
Opposite Corcoran Art Gallery
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON
Regular Dinner 65c
Breakfast 7:30-9:30
Lunch 12:30-2:30
Dinner 4:30-7:30
17th
Cafeteria
750 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Open Sunday 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

FRANK PARTRIDGE
Works of Art
No. 6 West 56th Street,
YORK
26 King Street, James's
LONDON, S. W., England
Telephone: Gerrard 7557
Telegram: "Gerrard"
Piccy, London.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

Hans Andersen and the Melchior

OF THE voluminous correspondence that Andersen kept up after he had become a part of the literary life of Denmark, none had its basis in a more intimate relationship than that which existed between the poet and the Melchior family. The letters that passed between Andersen and Dorothea Melchior, wife of the well-known financier, Moritz Melchior, revealed an understanding of personal regard which endured through all his later years.

The foundation of this friendship was laid in the relations of the merchant, Martin Henriques, a brother to Mrs. Melchior. This home, the gathering point for the artistic and music-loving element of the Danish capital of that period, furnished Andersen with a circle of acquaintances that stood in strong contrast to his humble upbringing, although it should be said that notwithstanding the wealth of the Henriques and Melchior families, there was no pretentious feeling. More than three hundred letters compose the correspondence, which appears to have begun on October 26, 1862, when Mrs. Melchior wrote to Andersen at Cadix. "Copenhagen, October 26th, 1862. "My dear Professor: You will surely be surprised to receive a letter from me, but I could not forego giving myself the pleasure of addressing a few lines to you, since you have so frequently been kind enough to remember me and mine in your letters to my dear sister-in-law. I assure you that it is always with the greatest interest I hear about you, and I enjoyed your correspondence in 'The Daily News,' where you at last mention the fact that you so seldom hear from home. This gave me the idea that perhaps I would be able to inform you a little about what is taking place in our dear Copenhagen."

"My husband and I took a wonderful trip this summer together with our two oldest daughters, who remained with our relatives in Hamburg while we went to London. This was the third time I saw this gigantic city, but never has it so astonished me as this time. The exposition contributed not a little toward enhancing the impressions it made on me. Just think, I had the pleasure of once again hearing Jenny Lind! She still captivated the public with her matchless nightingale voice, and surpassed all the other famous singers. . . . Another enjoyment was hearing the grand Haendel Oratorio in the fairy-like Sydenham Palace. The orchestra was composed of four thousand persons. Nothing more beautiful or uplifting can be imagined."

"I suppose you have heard the little Mademoiselle Patti mentioned. She is the essence of charm. She looks like a young, beautiful and graceful Patti. We had a very gracious invitation from the Marquises to spend a few days with them at Tunbridge Wells, but as our time was so occupied we could not accept it. I had the pleasure of finding your fairy tales in the homes of a number of English families, where they were being read with the same enthusiasm as at home."

"Only a few days ago we returned

to the city from 'Rohlgeld.' I regret that we have not as yet had the pleasure of seeing you with us in the country. It is a little paradise, and I trust that you will visit us there next year. I must tell you that my husband has been made a Knight of Dannebrog. While in itself this means little, and my husband cares little for such things, still, it is pleasant to know that he perhaps has deserved this distinction."

"But what do you say to the engagement of Princess Alexandra? It has aroused great interest here and all are now busy thinking up a handsome wedding gift. Last week she was in the Casino with her whole family to hear the two marvelous girl violinists, the sisters Delepiere, and on her entrance she was received with 'God Save the Queen,' and then came 'Long Live Princess Alexandra,' and Prince Christian then arose and thanked the house on behalf of his daughter, and asked that a nine-time hurrah be given for His Majesty. It was a little, quite unusual intermezzo. . . ."

"I assume that these lines will find you in Cadix. I will ask you to be sure to look out for the ship, 'Birgitte Melchior,' Captain Harbo in charge, who will be delighted to receive you on board. I have many friends in the fire at the present moment. In the first place I am kept busy with the musical bazaar for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. I am on the woman's committee, and am anxious to make something out of it. Had I been here, my dear Professor, we would all have joined our wish to have you assist us."

"Can we expect something from you to the new year? A little fairy tale? What is it rumor says about 'Spanish Girls,' or must we wait until you yourself return? Many kind greetings from the dear children and my husband."

Hans Andersen very soon after replied as follows:

"Cadix, November 12, 1862. "Dear Mrs. Melchior—It was a great, a delightful surprise for me to get your letter! Thank you! My sincerest thanks because you wrote me. Your letter was so heartfelt, so good, that it carried me right into your comfortable home; home to your dear children."

"I have just arrived here from the coast of Africa, where I spent eight most interesting days in Morocco. I went from Malaga to Gibraltar in the company of Jonas Collin and there I found a letter from the English Minister-Resident, in Tangier, Sir Drummond Hay, who is married to the Danish Miss Carstensen. He invited me with my traveling companion to stay with him; we got a most hearty reception, with every English comfort and the feeling that we were welcome. The first four days we spent at the minister's country home, Ravens Rock, which lies on the coast facing the Atlantic Ocean. All about it is a wilderness, but within a few minutes' walk, tall cane growth and mighty cacti, palms and laurel formed a veritable jungle, where the jackals howl at night. Everybody in the house went about dressed in Moorish costumes, and most of them spoke only Arabic. The latter part of the week we spent in the city; it was market time and people from the interior came in, especially from Susa, with loaded camels. It was a life as if we moved among wild people; most of them were dressed in burqa, and made from sackcloth, and the women went about veiled up to the one eye. Sir Drummond presented us to the Pascha, who received us kindly at the entrance to the castle. . . ."

"Give me the pleasure of a little note, sent to the Danish Legation in Madrid, where I shall be in December. Everything you told me about your home in the country, about your trip to London, pleased me greatly. With the will of God we will see each other before long, and on some fine day I will visit you in the country. I have much to tell you, but I have not written anything, except a few poems. But there is stuff here for a whole novel, with the idea of relating the Danish and the Danish with Spain and the Spanish, have the action take place in both countries, and thus produce the right contrast. "Congratulations to your husband on account of the knightly order that he has received, and great sympathy for your sister-in-law, Miss Melchior, and now must this letter fly across sea and land to the dear home. I know what I have written is looked on with friendly eyes, by dear people who have sympathy for me and whose hearts beat for me."

"Heartily and sincerely
H. C. Andersen."

(The letters quoted are translated from The Christian Science Monitor.)

The Shout of Primroses

In the song of the mounting lark, says Meredith, there is a "shout of primrose banks" and very likely you have fancied it his hyperbole. Keats must be truer, surely, with the "quiet primrose," which, save for heaven and a few stars, is to be the only listener to a poet's song. But in early spring-time one escapes from London for a day or two; still stiff, as it were, with winter and the streets; and as the train speeds or the car rushes there, amazingly the car banks are thick with primroses, and they utter a cry almost as you do. Meredith is right; that was positively the phrase and actually the thing. A clarion note comes from the primroses, and though it is soundless and they are small it exhilarates like Purcell's Trumpet Voluntary. —Arthur McDowall, in "Ruminations."

Memoriola

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Place, a schoolhouse on a hill,
Seat in the end row;
Sleepy afternoon and still;
Time—oh, long ago.

Windows open; spring in air;
Earth still pretty drowsy
From her sleep; and village yards
Looking rather frowsy.

Little houses there below,
Yellow, white, and brown,
Seem to cluster without plan
To one looking down.

Women starting to clean house
Are but good-sized dolls:
Someone beating cushions now—
That must be Nan Walls.

Pussy willows on the bank;
Hens let out to scratch,
Strut and cluck their hour in
Last year's garden patch.

Odd, to be remembering
Back yards, pussy willows,
Droning children at their books,
Nan Walls—sofa pillows.

Alice Lawry Gould.

Corot

Like Delacroix and like Ingres, he loves music, and the same music as they, but it is especially from Gluck that he will ask the proportion and measure which music can offer. . . . to the heart, that which is most pure and touching. Like Chardin, a Parisian also, and a son of lower middle-class people, and like La Fontaine, he will be a grown-up child, in his enjoyment, throughout his life, without close association with the writers and the artists—the good and sublime Daumier excepted—faithful in his family ties, not fond of talking painting, and each evening under the lamp, till he was nearly sixty years old, continuing in the society of his old father and his old mother. He wanders over the French provinces, where in each place he has modest friends whose names are now unknown; he stays for weeks with them, not troubling anybody, since, except at the hour of the good meals, he is out all day, with his easel. . . . He is regularly received at the Salons, for nothing shocks the public, nor attracts it in this purity without brilliance, this firmness without violence, and this apparent impersonality, which continues and crowns the old French classicism. He is fairly ignorant, but of an exquisite judgment, simple, open of hand and of purse, without rancor, without bitterness and without envy, of great finesse and unnoted as he passes. As he works on his little canvases, he sings, like a house painter. The storms of his heart—and he had some—do not descend into his fingers. He loves, and he admires, but he never makes any outcry, and if, for example, Delacroix is spoken of in his presence, that man who, at the time, represented the loftiest plastic genius of his race, he says with the kind of his clean-shaven face, good-natured, broad, and powerful: "He is an eagle, and I am only a skylark. I sing little songs in my gray clouds."

And so he did. He arose at dawn to study the fields, for the sun, which he called "the sun," distinguishes everything. As soon as the morning mist had fallen, the values asserted themselves in the transparency of the air with their maximum of exactitude, of fineness, of purity. The painting light, rosy, and so subtle in that delicate, good-natured, broad, and powerful: "He is an eagle, and I am only a skylark. I sing little songs in my gray clouds."

And so he did. He arose at dawn to study the fields, for the sun, which he called "the sun," distinguishes everything. As soon as the morning mist had fallen, the values asserted themselves in the transparency of the air with their maximum of exactitude, of fineness, of purity. The painting light, rosy, and so subtle in that delicate, good-natured, broad, and powerful: "He is an eagle, and I am only a skylark. I sing little songs in my gray clouds."

Translated by Walter Pach.

Periwinkle

Periwinkle's evergreen
Periwinkle's strong
Under the snow it lives
All Winter long.

When the first thaw comes
Periwinkle's seen
In all its myrtle grace
Clear, dark green.

I know a hill where
Periwinkle grows,
A little hill that
The morning knows.

There's a cedar tree
The new day sees
Before she speaks to
The other trees.

Now the snow melts
In patches there,
And green leaves greet
The chill March air.

Sturdy leaves
No frost can break
Friendly with Winter
For April's sake.

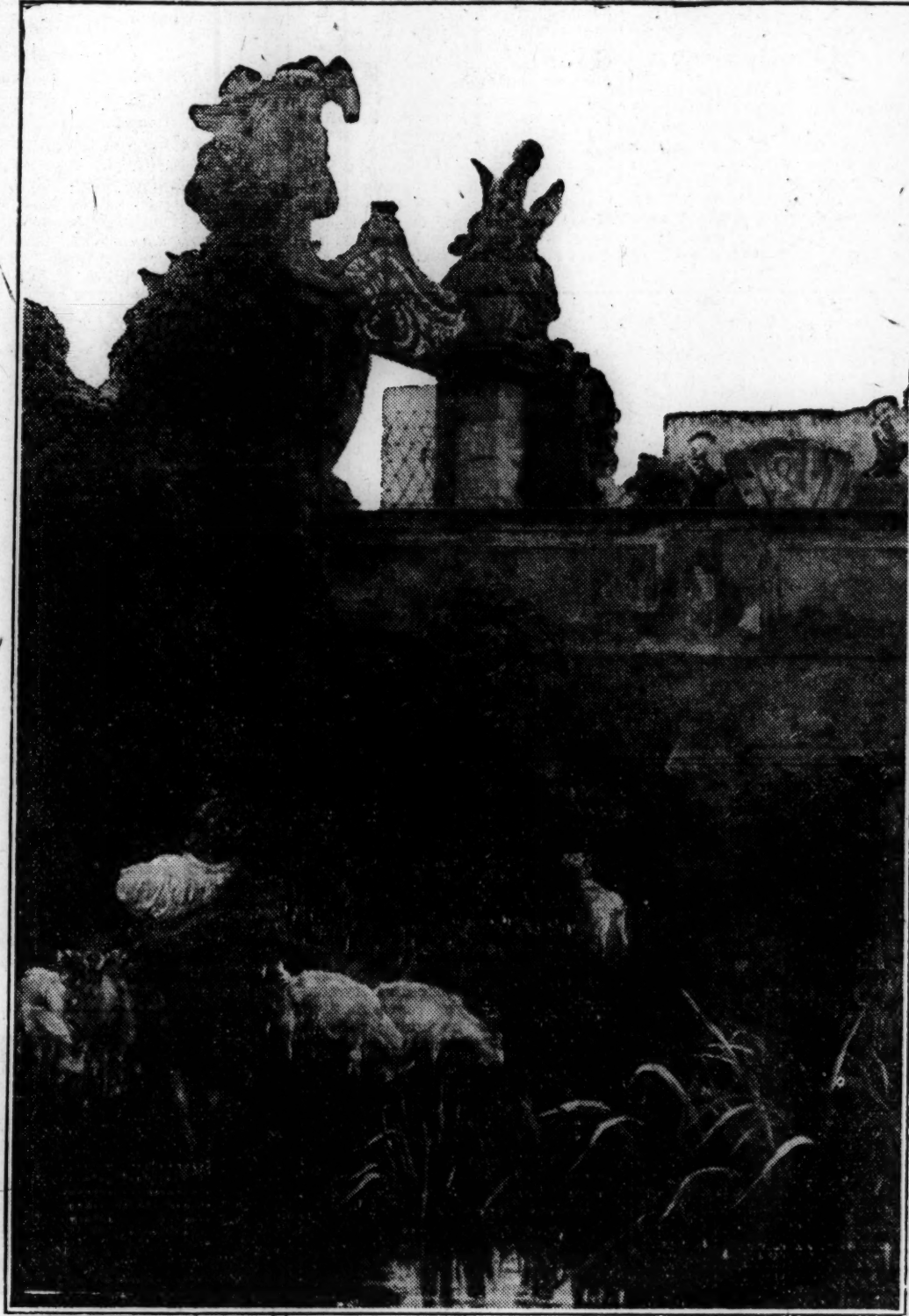
Children will come
When the blue flowers blow.
Early—early—
The children know.

Small hands curve on
The cool, green stem,
Year by year I
Have watched for them.

The child's heart
Is joy's true measure,
A handful of sky
For the child's treasure.

Periwinkle flower
Is early blue,
Periwinkle green
The winter through.

—Louise Driscoll, in "Garden Grace."



Once Upon a Time—in Moravia. From a Painting by Leo B. Eichhorn

LEO B. EICHHORN is a fine example of the older school of Austrian artists, carrying on the tradition of cultured and dignified painting associated in the nineteenth century with the names of such men as George Waldmüller and Rudolf Alt.

Herr Eichhorn found favor at the Court of Emperor Franz Joseph and was commissioned to paint a series of pictures representing scenes which occurred in the reign of Joseph II. These paintings show Herr Eichhorn at his best, demonstrating at once his sympathetic and clear handling of portraiture and knowledge of figure composition by which he was able to achieve the best results. His portraits are probably the most highly developed side of his art, and this is evident from a study of peasants which he has made while in Galicia. Although portrait and figure are most popular with Herr Eichhorn, his landscapes are not without their rhythm and color. A painting like "Once Upon a Time—in Moravia" illustrates his attachment to the human interest in his pictures, and the same time indicates his sound grasp of balance and color.

The Kansas Brook

The voice of the brook freed from the cloying maces of snow and ice rings with the pent-up joy of a little one released from school. Over the gray rocks it leaps, its crystal sprays catching the sun and tossing its rays aside in a vast hurry to be gone. It is as if it remembers its countless friends of the field and meadow, friends that have partaken year after year of its unstinted beneficence, friends that have drunk at its kindly fountain and been refreshed.

The searching roots of the tall trees, that are busy in their hidden laboratories preparing for the bannered pageant of springtime, are expectant of the reviving currents of the faithful brook. The wild plant life upon its ferny banks will drink of its singing waters and unfurl brilliant leaves and shy blossoms to nod their thanks and exalt fragrance. And not alone the dwellers on its marge welcome its full-brimmed tide; like a true dispenser of good it sends its eager branches hither and thither beneath the waking fields, secretly blessing the thickets and that growth. The maple that watches its stark reflection in the rippling surface of the stream dons its rosette halo of promise, soon to spread its leaves like a benediction for the feathered voyagers from the south. The amethystine atmosphere lingers where the grateful waters of the brook hasten over the tawny sand. Soon the lark and thrush and redbird will take up their wonted tenancy by the brookside, to have their fair-flow wings in its sunlit tide.

Many moods has the brook, each of them equally fascinating. At times it murmurs to itself a gentle chant, other times it laughs aloud and roars in great gurgling humor; again it carols like a happy girl, and yet again it seems to pause reflectively as though perhaps recalling the shadowy cleft of the granite mountain side where spruce and hemlock overhang its icy source.

At night, when the farmhouse is silent and the busy world is hushed, the cheerful, melodious sound of its tiny waterfall reaches one with soothing reassurance. Unseen, unweary, and untroubled the little brook silvers the heart of springtime and sustains its part in the halcyon chorus of the great out of doors.

Egalité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS les derniers temps nous avons vu le démembrement de royaumes et de dynasties qui, autrefois, semblaient être des places fortes imprenables du pouvoir humain. Bien des souverains accoutumés aux applaudissements et aux acclamations de la foule vivent, à l'heure qu'il est, retirés dans des retraites tranquilles. Le gouvernement démocratique prend rapidement la place de l'autocratie, et nous avons vu naître le jour où il faudra prouver que les hommes ont été créés égaux. En analysant les conditions du monde d'aujourd'hui, avec ses désirs de pauvreté et de richesse, ses opportunités inégales, selon toute apparence, relativement à l'éducation, au bonheur et à la santé, avec ses distinctions de classes y compris leurs restrictions, la question suivante se présente avec une persistance surprenante: Qu'est-ce que l'égalité, et où peut-on la trouver?

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'égalité n'est pas un état matériel et ne saurait être acquise par des moyens matériels. Par exemple, deux hommes pourront soudainement entrer en possession de grandes richesses—l'un d'eux, un ignorant, ne manifestant que peu de distinction, d'intelligence ou de sagesse, l'autre, ayant des idéals élevés et une vraie éducation. Il est évident que ces deux hommes ne pourraient être sur un pied d'égalité mentale avant que le premier ne se soit élevé au niveau mental du second. Des millions de gens apprennent aujourd'hui au moyen des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne à sortir de l'ignorance et d'un mode de penser erroné pour entrer dans un état de connaissance spirituelle, qui est absolument nécessaire à la démonstration de la vraie égalité. Le grand fait qu'il n'y a qu'un Entendement, Dieu, se développe par la Science Chrétienne; ce plus, elle révèle que tous les hommes peuvent participer également à l'Infini du bien en réfléchant ou en manifestant l'Entendement divin par la sainteté, l'harmonie et toutes les autres qualités de l'Esprit.

Il y a bien des siècles, il y eut un homme qui marcha sur les bords de la Galilée et dont la grande mission était de montrer aux hommes leur état d'égalité dans le royaume des cieux, où le mode de penser spirituel domine. Lorsque Pilate demanda à Jésus: "C'est toi qui es le roi des Juifs?" il répondit: "Tu le dis." Quelque soumet son propre mode de penser au pouvoir divin est réellement roi ou prince. Au premier chapitre de l'Apocalypse, il est écrit concernant Christ Jésus, qu'il était "le prince des rois de la terre," et qu'il "nous a faits rois et sacrificateurs pour Dieu." On voit donc que la qualité du Christ est royale et noble, qu'elle manifeste la domination; et puisque la Science Chrétienne met le mode de penser selon le Christ à la portée de chacun, il est possible à chacun de manifester également cette vraie royauté. Il ne faut jamais perdre de vue, néanmoins, que les services rendus à l'humanité sont une marque de cette royauté. Ceux qui servent le mieux les semblables sont ceux qui ont le plus renoncé à eux-mêmes, qui ont appris à gouverner leurs pensées comme il convient. Ces "rois et sacrificateurs pour Dieu" se trouvent dans tous les domaines de la vie, à la cour comme dans les humbles foyers. Récemment, l'héritier d'un grand trône, en voyageant à travers de vastes domaines, gagna tous les cœurs grâce à une bonté simple et au désir de se rendre utile, qualités qui se manifestèrent par bien des actes de considération désintéressée à l'égard d'autrui.

Pou importe quelle place nous tenons dans la vie, quelles sont nos occupations, quelle est notre ambiance, sur toute autre condition humaine, nous pouvons apprendre que nous pouvons tous être égaux en régissant notre mode de penser, et que ceci détermine les conditions extérieures. Si nous nous trouvons face à face avec un manque de moyens de subsistance, nous trouverons que nous pouvons affirmer et savoir que Dieu fit tout ce qui est à Sa ressemblance. Il doit avoir pourvu à Sa création. La crainte est ainsi remplacée par la confiance et fait place aux idées de Dieu, qui opèrent et nous enseignent à manifester l'abondance. Il y a pourtant d'autres qualités que la crainte, lesquelles semblent entraver l'expression naturelle de l'abondance de Dieu. La haine, la cupidité, l'attachement aux choses mondaines, l'envie,—tout cela devra être vaincu si nous voulons nous élever à l'état de santé, de bonheur et d'harmonie que Dieu a donnés à l'homme. La Science Chrétienne est révolutionnaire en ce qu'elle déclare que la santé n'est pas un état de la matière, mais uniquement de l'Entendement divin. Par conséquent la santé est une bénédiction universelle. Rien ne saurait empêcher qu'il ne soit de penser selon la justice, c'est-à-dire spirituellement, pour peu qu'il veuille en faire l'effort; et ce mode de penser juste, basé sur le Principe divin de la Science Chrétienne, révèle la santé. Le livre de texte: Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), par Mary Baker Eddy, explique parfaitement les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne au chercheur honnête.

La propre considération et l'envie perdent pied lorsqu'on reconnaît que c'est précisément où l'on est et tel qu'on est, que l'on peut manifester la plénitude du bien, grâce à une transformation de la pensée qui échange les affections de la chair contre les affections de l'esprit. Saint Paul écrit: "Or, les sentiments que fait naître la chair produisent la mort; mais les sentiments que fait naître l'esprit produisent la vie et la paix." Mrs. Eddy nous dit: "Cette connaissance me vint à un moment où j'en avais grand besoin, et je vous la donne comme témoignage de l'étoile naissante apparaissant au lit du mort dans la nuit du sens matériel (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 24). En 1866, Mrs. Eddy tomba sur le verglas, et les médecins déclarèrent que la chute était funeste. Cependant, lorsqu'elle lut sa Bible et qu'elle réfléchit au

Equality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENT times have seen the disruption of kingdoms and dynasties that formerly appeared to be impregnable strongholds of human power. Many royalties, accustomed to the plaudits and cheers of the multitude, now find themselves leading sequestered lives in quiet retreats. Democratic government is fast taking the place of autocracy, and the day has dawned when proof must be given that all men are created equal. As the world's conditions are reviewed today, with gradations of poverty and wealth, apparently unequal opportunities for education, happiness, and health, class distinctions with their concomitant restrictions, the question presents itself with startling insistence, What is equality, and where may it be found? Christian Science teaches that equality is not a material condition, and cannot be gained by material means. For instance, two men may suddenly become possessed of great wealth,—the one uninformed, expressing little of refinement, intelligence, or wisdom, the other having high ideals and true culture. It is evident that these two men cannot meet on a footing of mental equality until the first has raised himself to the mental level of the second. Millions are learning today, through the teachings of Christian Science, how to raise themselves from ignorant and erroneous thinking to a condition of spiritual enlightenment, which is absolutely necessary to the demonstration of true equality. The great fact is unfolded in Christian Science that there is but one Mind, God, and that all may share equally in the infinity of good by reflecting or expressing divine Mind, in holiness, harmony, and all the other qualities of Spirit.

Centuries ago, there walked by the shores of Galilee one whose great mission was to show men their state of equality in the kingdom of heaven, where spiritual thinking prevails. When Pilate asked Jesus, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" he replied, "Thou sayest it." One is truly king or prince who rules his own thinking by divine power. In the first chapter of Revelation it is written of Christ Jesus that he was "the prince of the kings of the earth," and "hath made us kings and priests unto God." Thus it is seen that Christlike is king and noble, expressing dominion; and since Christlike thinking is made available to all through Christian Science, it is possible for all to manifest equally this true royalty. It must never be lost sight of, however, that service to mankind is the insignia of this royalty. Those who best serve their fellow-men are they who have lost most of self,—have learned to rule their own thoughts rightly. These "kings and priests unto God" are found in all walks of life, at court and in humble homes.

verset 2 du chapitre 9 dans l'Evangile selon Saint Matthieu, la vérité se fit jour en elle, et elle fut guérie. Elle parla de cette expérience en ces termes (ibid.): "A mesure que je lus, la Vérité curative se fit jour dans mon sens spirituel; je me levai donc, je m'habillai et je jouis d'une meilleure santé que je n'en avais eue jusqu'alors. A cette courte expérience s'ajouta une heure du grand fait que j'ai essayé depuis d'expliquer clairement aux autres, c'est-à-dire, que la Vie est dans l'Esprit et l'Esprit; cette Vie étant la seule réalité de l'existence."

Answering Color

A procession of office girls in pastel frocks is winding through the elm-bordered avenue. They are blithely on their way to the gray facade of the government buildings across the park, with its squirrels and its pigeons.

Along this wide avenue at half-past eight, gayly lit by their colorful dresses, the stenographers and typists pause, as if at a shrine. The florist's shop along the road seems to be their mecca. They pause for little bouquets and nosegays, for posies, a lone rose or a half-dozen daffodils, to be later shared with other office workers.

First the gay window intrigues, and the odor of a laden garden. Although it is early spring along the avenue, and lingering vestiges of winter frost are being playfully chased by a smiling sun, there is full flowering summer behind the glass. Along a miniature pond filled with goldfish which slowly swim the tranquil waters, there are lichen-covered logs and flossam bark and flowers of a sylvan dell. The little office ladies resist not the call of the summer woodland. They exchange sometimes their luncheon for a bit of bloom.

And just before the clocks chime in sonorous synchrony the brassy notes of nine, the procession trips lightly into respective government buildings fraught with years, jauntily carrying their posies to little corners of venerable, sagacious corridors and chambers in viose national dust dignity and power rest.

Crystal glasses removed from desk drawers are shined and water flowing freely from the office cooler as from a fount is poured to keep the blossoms fresh. Soon with a fast staccato the typewriters click their office roundelay.

But over each of the typewriters of the little maid, typing with Secret, the men official documents in the gray atmosphere, there are blooming little bits of sky, of earth, of romance. They do not see the gray walls of the building, for the flowers meet the level of their eyes, matching blue with blue, and there is sun within!

In recent times the heir to a great throne, while traveling through vast dominions, won all hearts through simple kindness and the desire to serve, expressed in many deeds of unselfish consideration for others.

It matters little what our station in life, our occupation, our environment, or any other human condition may be, since, through the study and practice of Christian Science, we may learn that we can all be equal in ruling our own thinking, and that this determines outward conditions. If we are confronted with lack of means, we find we can affirm and know that since God made all that is like Himself, He must also have provided for His creation. Fear is thus replaced with confidence, and room made for the ideas of God to operate and show us how to express abundance. There are other qualities than fear, however, which seem to hinder the natural expression of God's bounty. Hate, greed, worldly-mindedness, envy,—these must all be conquered to raise us into man's God-given state of health, happiness, and harmony. Christian Science is revolutionary in declaring that health is not a state of matter, but solely of divine Mind. Therefore health is a universal blessing. No one can be prevented from thinking rightly, or spiritually, if he will make the effort; and this correct thinking, based on the divine Principle of Christian Science, reveals health. The textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, explains fully the teachings of Christian Science to the honest seeker.

Self-pity and envy lose their foothold when it is recognized that right where one is, and exactly as one is, the fullness of good can be manifested through a change in thought from carnal-mindedness to spiritual-mindedness. Paul writes, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Mrs. Eddy tells us, "This knowledge came to me in an hour of great need, and I give it to you as death-bed testimony to the daystar that dawned on the night of material sense" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 24). In 1866 Mrs. Eddy had a fall on the ice which was pronounced fatal by the physicians. When, however, she studied her Bible at Matthew 9:2 the truth dawned upon her, and she was healed. Of this experience she writes (ibid.): "As I read, the healing Truth dawned upon my sense; and the result was that I rose, dressed myself, and ever after was in better health than I had before enjoyed. That short experience included a glimpse of the great fact that I have since tried to make plain to others, namely, Life in and of Spirit; this Life being the sole reality of existence."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Covers sheep, test per set . . . \$3.50
Edition, India Bible 2.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible 2.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 8.50
Large type, India Bible, leather, heavy India Bible paper 11.50

In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half \$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French \$2.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and German 4.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, U. S. A. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$2.00 per copy; 10 copies, \$15.00; 100 copies, \$150.00; 1,000 copies, \$1,500.00; 5,000 copies, \$7,500.00; 10,000 copies, \$15,000.00; 50,000 copies, \$75,000.00; 100,000 copies, \$150,000.00; 500,000 copies, \$750,000.00; 1,000,000 copies, \$1,500,000.00.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science-Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society. Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign 14 pages 4 cents 2 cents
18 to 24 pages 6 cents 3 cents
25 to 30 pages 8 cents 5 cents
31 to 36 pages 10 cents 7 cents
37 to 42 pages 12 cents 9 cents
43 to 48 pages 14 cents 11 cents
49 to 54 pages 16 cents 13 cents
55 to 60 pages 18 cents 15 cents
61 to 66 pages 20 cents 17 cents
67 to 72 pages 22 cents 19 cents
73 to 78 pages 24 cents 21 cents
79 to 84 pages 26 cents 23 cents
85 to 90 pages 28 cents 25 cents
91 to 96 pages 30 cents 27 cents
97 to 102 pages 32 cents 29 cents
103 to 108 pages 34 cents 31 cents
109 to 114 pages 36 cents 33 cents
115 to 120 pages 38 cents 35 cents
121 to 126 pages 40 cents 37 cents
127 to 132 pages 42 cents 39 cents
133 to 138 pages 44 cents 41 cents
139 to 144 pages 46 cents 43 cents
145 to 150 pages 48 cents 45 cents
151 to 156 pages 50 cents 47 cents
157 to 162 pages 52 cents 49 cents
163 to 168 pages 54 cents 51 cents
169 to 174 pages 56 cents 53 cents
175 to 180 pages 58 cents 55 cents
181 to 186 pages 60 cents 57 cents
187 to 192 pages 62 cents 59 cents
193 to 198 pages 64 cents 61 cents
199 to 204 pages 66 cents 63 cents
205 to 210 pages 68 cents 65 cents
211 to 216 pages 70 cents 67 cents
217 to 222 pages 72 cents 69 cents
223 to 228 pages 74 cents 71 cents
229 to 234 pages 76 cents 73 cents
235 to 240 pages 78 cents 75 cents
241 to 246 pages 80 cents 77 cents
247 to 252 pages 82 cents 79 cents
253 to 258 pages 84 cents 81 cents
259 to 264 pages 86 cents 83 cents
265 to 270 pages 88 cents 85 cents
271 to 276 pages 90 cents 87 cents
277 to 282 pages 92 cents 89 cents
283 to 288 pages 94 cents 91 cents
289 to 294 pages 96 cents 93 cents
295 to 300 pages 98 cents 95 cents
301 to 306 pages 100 cents 97 cents
307 to 312 pages 102 cents 99 cents
313 to 318 pages 104 cents 101 cents
319 to 324 pages

EDUCATIONAL

Curious Tented City Where Degrees Are Obtained

By WILLIAM THOMPSON
Member of the French Geographical Society

THE town of Nam-Dinh, today as in many past centuries, is a curious tented city. On the eve of the competition each aspirant installs himself in one of 10,000 to 12,000 small tents of the "Camp of Letters," crowded one against the other at the gates of Nam-Dinh.

This university city of brief existence does not lack originality. As the French writer, Paul Doumer, in his interesting work on Indo-China, says: "It has the regularity of a military camp, without the life, the animation. It is something silent, congealed, like the old Asiatic world which disappeared in contact with our civilization." If one followed the narrow paths leading between the rows of tents, and if one cast a glance into one of the ill-lit interior one would see the crouching student surrounded by the essential equipment of a writer—sticks of ink, gobs, tubes of lacquer in which rest pencils, a large heap of native writing paper. He dilutes his ink and tries to form characters which will do credit to his style. A little farther away the servant lies, stretched out, sleeping; yet ready to wait upon his master many times during the day. An antique lamp and a chest of precious wood, destined to inclose the "tools" of the future scholar, complete the effects of each tent.

Few are those who achieve the much desired honors in their first visit to this "Camp of Letters." There are those who have presented themselves at Nam-Dinh as many as 10 or 12 times, and have exceeded the age of 50, although the average age is about 30. The examinations are a succession of eliminations, so the candidates diminish the competition advances. The themes given are on literary or philosophic subjects and the students are given sufficient time to write their theses.

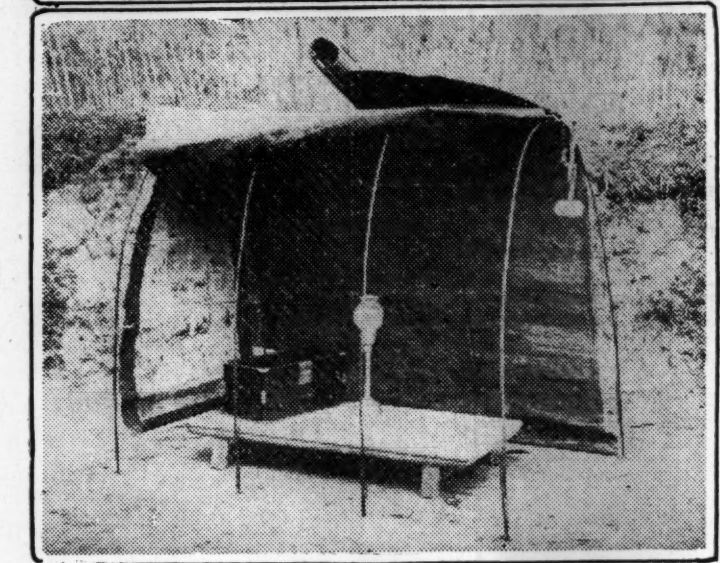
The session lasts many weeks, and it is the resident French superior who decides, on the proposal of the mandarins, the number of diplomas to be delivered, ordinarily between 250 to 300 bachelor degrees and 50 to 60 licentiate degrees. The competitors passing with the highest distinctions receive the diplomas of master and the others that of bachelor. In passing similar examinations three years later, the last named can become in their turn masters.

With regard to the examiners who come from Hue for this ceremony, they are designated by the Minister of Rites of the King of Annam, and they perform their duties with an irreproachable conscience. The "Concours des Lettres" of Nam-Dinh closes with an original ceremony. The examiners, gowned in ample robes of broad silk, on

their heads bizarre bonnets, take their seats on either side of the passage. The servants hold parasols over them, the number of which indicates the class of the mandarin. One of the university judges pronounces the name of each bachelor and each licentiate, and the province in which he was born, while a clerk, in a loud voice, in red cassock, provided with a loud-speaking trumpet, repeats his words. The successful aspirants group themselves to receive with their parchments, costumes of mandarin of a dark blue, amid the noisy felicitations of their kinsfolk.



Upper-Arrival of Candidates for Degrees With Their Baggage, Nam-Dinh, Indo-China.
Lower-Tent of One of the Candidates—One of Hundreds Crowding the Gates of Nam-Dinh.



Parent-Teacher Activities

A commendable piece of parent-teacher co-operation is being carried on by the Grant School Association, Los Angeles. The school safety committee, made up of representatives from all grades beginning with the fourth, is the medium for student participation in school government organization. This committee, with a teacher as safety director, is organized on a plan outlined by the Southern California Automobile Club. One-hour business meetings are held weekly. The committee takes over such school responsibilities as hall, cafeteria, playground, and street traffic duties. One main duty is to care for all noon-hour discipline. This is done through a desk officer who keeps a card record of circumstances connected with offenses and reports to the principal. The committee also develops through the nature of the breach of discipline and previous records.

Safety in this school is understood to mean more than not getting hurt or lectures about care at crossings and on the street. Safety is an attitude to be developed through education, and depends on co-operation of pupils, teachers, parents, and other community forces.

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

San Juan Teotihuacan (teh-oh-tah-wah-kahn'), a place near Tezcuco, Mexico, noted for its teocalli.
Bahawalpur (ba-hah-wahl-poor'), native state of Punjab, India.
Henri Wieniawski (vay-nay-ah-skay) (1835-80), Polish violinist and composer.
Some names in the state of Maine:
Machias (ma-ki-as'), a seaport; Saco (saw-ko), a river; and Calais (kal-iss), a city. (The French city is called kal-eh.)
Deirdre (deh-thruh) (th heavy, as in "then"), in Irish folklore, the ward of Conchubhar, King of Ulster.

to assume the responsibility it involves. In some communities teachers have been requested to rate supervisors and principals, but that has been equally unsatisfactory. Most teachers prefer a salary schedule based upon experience and preparation, without reference to the comparative results of their teaching service, with a rating adopted only for retention or dismissal, simple to the point of including only "Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory" or "Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor," without attempt at close analysis.

In some systems, at the beginning of the term the teacher is furnished a card upon which are printed the general objectives of the educational system and the specific objectives of his department or grade. The card also contains the personal-professional ability of the teacher, often with as good grounds at least as the rating questions the teaching ability of the teacher. Moreover in any relationship as close as that of teacher and principal or even superintendent the personal element is very apt to enter in and it often serves to bring about bias judgment. School people are only human and are subject to the same limitations that affect other people. Many teachers are willing to concede that the merit system as a basis for salary adjustment, is theoretically fair; very few believe that it can ever be administered without the injustices caused by the entrance of the human or personal element into the rating.

In many cities, a determined effort has been made by teachers to have an open system of rating adopted; that is, a system in which triplicate reports are made, one to the superintendent, one to the teacher and one to be retained by the rater; if the purpose is to improve the teaching service by informing the teacher of her defects, this would seem the only logical thing to do, but in practically every instance those who would be held responsible for the rating have strenuously objected, and in most cases the effort has failed.

As Teachers Usually Prefer It Because of the necessity of some kind of rating, administrators have occasionally asked the co-operation of teachers' organizations in working out plans for rating. In most instances the effort has failed, usually because of the length of time necessary for an inspector to visit classes in order to form his judgments. Frequently principals who are in the main responsible for rating, have had no particular preparation for this part of their work, and hesitate

The Morning Exercise Idea

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

"THE last thing I should ever drop from the curriculum," is the opinion of the headmaster of the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill.; while the principal of the Francis Parker has said: "It is the most important period in our school day." The half hour so esteemed by these two educators is the so-called "Morning Exercise," when the entire school from shy first grade babies to strapping high school lads gather to share their interests and experiences.

Come into the assembly hall at 11 o'clock any morning, watch the children enter happily by grades and fill their sections, the lower school on both sides in front, the high school toward the back, and always a sprinkling of parents and visiting teachers in the last seats. Singing is joyous after three class periods. Then, led by a group of boys and girls, the school community shares some special interest, developed from class work, a field or vacation trip, or some outside activity, the essential element being its spontaneity and informality. A big family gathered here is simply enjoying together an experience of one of its group members.

On Many Things Perhaps today you will see and hear about the apparatus the senior physics class is using in the laboratory and some of the experiments it found absorbing. Watch the eager fourth grade boys popping up at the end to ask questions. Perhaps the seventh grade history in taking up the age of discovery became interested in the development of sailing ships, and with maps, charts, models, most of them made in art shop, and class, is sharing today the main results of that research

and work. Perhaps a group from each upper school English class is acting out a short scene from a favorite book, letting the school guess the title and locate the scene. Perhaps the sixth grade is telling of its incorporated "businesses" through which it does arithmetic, composition, spelling, and geography; or the fifth, having made maps and charts of the school grounds and buildings, is explaining how it has paced off the distances, computed angles and heights, and reduced the measurements to scale. Possibly all may be asked to recognize from habits, descriptions, and impersonations, each of the animals which the first grade enjoyed on a trip to the Lincoln Park Zoo. Again a group of boys and girls from different grades, together with some teachers, may have combined, with post cards and a projector, to share parts of Europe they have visited during the long vacation. Such exercises as these, in a school emphasizing the social motive in class-room teaching, are naturally supplied for the daily period. The daily class expression, the morning exercise simply becomes an enlarged field for these things one will remember. Why not share the experience with the whole school? Sharing it is a beautiful motive, to begin with; and the result, purged of the temptation to stage a showy program or to rehearse the life away, comes with the naturalness, spontaneity, and simplicity that is essential if it is to be of educational benefit to the child.

When Starting Where the morning exercise has not been used before it can begin in a small way with more frequent music days and outside speakers. Fathers telling of their businesses, old settlers their early memories, friends their hobbies. It is then permitted to develop gradually into its rightful expression of children's in-

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 27

Gone are the days when alien immigrant candidates for citizenship were herded together and enrolled by agents of political cliques. In planning to harness the Fundy sides, the "Pine Tree State" makes her "Granite" sister and Canada's Maritime Provinces beneficiaries. All middle freshmen at the U. S. Naval Academy must fly. This addition to the curriculum augurs for the permanency of aviation. Are the Tories and Liberals in Britain losing to the Labor party? Oh to shield the future voter from grisly-litured headlines—

LOOK FOR—DERIVATIVE WORDS HOW PRONOUNCED?
"emigrate" alienate
"grizzle" liberalize
"passable" enrollment
in next flutters
less curricula disruptive
routine
[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series.]

International Friendship Accepted by Schools

London, Eng.

EDUCATIONISTS in Britain have definitely accepted the idea of international friendship and understanding as a subject to be taught in the schools. The Board of Education in Whitehall down to the child in the remote rural school, the education system has turned its face toward the ideal of co-operation between the nations. It has not been possible, of course, in the short time that has elapsed since the war, to make the teaching of this subject universal and systematic, but things are rapidly moving that way. For the purposes of teaching and discussion the League of Nations is being regarded as the symbol of the ideas and knowledge necessary to a rightful understanding of the subject.

The official attitude toward such instruction can well be indicated by the following resolution which was passed unanimously by the League of Nations Union in setting up a joint committee for the purpose of devising an agreed scheme as to the best way of incorporating League ideals and League instruction in the school curriculum. In Scotland the Educational Institute has endeavored to interest its teachers in the work of the League, and a pamphlet describing how the aims of the League may be illustrated through the subjects of the school curriculum was issued by the secretary.

The methods by which international knowledge and the international outlook can best be imparted are the subject of many pamphlets issued by the League of Nations Union; and much attention to instructional technique in connection with the subject is being given by teachers and others interested in education.

SCHOOLS—United States
Cummack School
School of Literary (College Grade) Voice-Diction; Literary Interpretation; Story-telling; Public Speaking; Dramatics; Debating; an accredited Junior and Senior High School. Write for Catalogue. Helen A. Brooks, A.M., Director, 3553 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SCHOOLS—European
The MacJannet Summer Camps
On Lake Annecy, IN THE FRENCH ALPS
L'Alpin for Boys; L'Alpinette for Girls
Ages 6-15. Season July 1-Sept. 15.
Information from
The Elms Country Day School
7 Avenue Eugene, Montreuil, France
Telephone 114

"Be busy like the bee distributing sweetness"
BUSY BEES SCHOOL
30 Ambleside Avenue, England.
Broomfield, London, S. W.
Preparatory & Kindergarten, Boarding & Day School for little boys & girls. Weekly lessons in English, French, Latin, and a home life which will help to cultivate right thought and action.
Principals: Miss Joan Kirkopp
Apply by letter for appointment.

Clear View
264 South Norwood Hill
LONDON, S. E. 25, ENGLAND
First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS / PPLY TO THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 2658

Challoner School
71 and 72 Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL
Girls prepared if desired for Examinations and Scholarships. Facilities for outdoor games and practical work of many kinds.
Day boys taken up to the age of 10. There is a large staff of University Specialists and trained teachers.
Application to the Principals

Behnke Walker
Business College
Boise, Idaho
Enroll with us for a good thorough business training.
Write for Catalogue. J. C. BEHNTAM, Mgr.

The First Series of Lessons in The Motivation of Spelling is in book form. \$1.00 postpaid
CLARA HULBERT SMITH
3600 E. 10th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Colored Dolls in Ontario, a Kindergarten Project

Timmins, Ont.

SPECIAL Correspondence
I ALWAYS welcomed suggestions for our little home kindergarten class of pre-school children. One of these suggestions has just been worked up satisfactorily by us all as the following description shows:

Ethel's and Marion's grandmother had sent two sets of cloth dolls all stamped and colored by the "Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour Company." Each set included Stateside, The February and June, 1925, numbers of the National Geographic Magazine showed splendid pictures of the African Negroes, and I explained that long ago Africans just like that had come to the South to work on the large cotton plantations. I told the class how the Negroes loved to play and sing after the day's work. Later we listened to some familiar Negro lullabies on the gramophone, and to the "Negro Spiritual" Melody from Dvorak's "New World Symphony."

The fourth day we talked about cotton, and how the seeds were planted in the field, and tended till the cotton crop was picked by the Negroes and sent to the mills where the machines took out the seeds and cleaned it. The children made a booklet, called "Picking Cotton," in which they drew graphic pictures of the Negro homes with Uncle Mose and Wade picking the cotton. On the last page they drew articles made of cotton and pasted in a bit of cotton material. One little boy who had been particularly observant reproduced a fairly accurate drawing of the "gin" which appeared in the encyclopedia article on cotton.

On the fifth day our "Uncle Remus" book by Joel Chandler Harris arrived so we read two stories from it. Afterward we acted the two stories, using the cloth dolls, which had been stuffed previously, as the star performers. In the first act, the "Mama Doll" was "Miss Sally," the boy doll was her "Seven-year-old," and the Uncle Mose doll took the part of "Uncle Remus."

To conclude the subject, on the sixth day we read the nonsense tale of "Epaminondas and His Auntie" from "Stories to Tell to Children" by Sara Cone Bryant. All children love to laugh whole-heartedly, and this story never fails to set them chuckling when we all gathered together, the little tikes down in front, sharing interests, are the times that for me are rich in the meaning of the school.

CAMP FOR BOYS

ATHLETICS

taught in morning classes at

Camp Leelanau

FOR BOYS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Horseback Riding, Nature Study, Water Sports and Fishing. For booklet address
WILLIAM BEALS
1120 Bay Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Camp Leelanau, Leelanau, Mich.
The Christian Science Monitor

Pembroke in

Boys Camp Maine

Combining an extensive eastern tour with several weeks camp on Lake Umbagog, Winthrop, Maine, for all grades selected group of boys from the middle West. Other summer activities. Send for Summer Booklet. Pembroke is a boarding and day school for boys; kindergarten to college preparatory. Catalogue upon request.
Pembroke School for Boys
74th & State Line, Kansas City, Mo.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of All Ages

CAMP OPIOIA

Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

240 Schools and Camps were

consistent advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor during 1923.

Inquiries regarding advertisements in these columns can be addressed to the Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston.

CAMP FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS

The White Mountain Camps

Established 1901 TAMWORTH, N. H. Incorporated 1915
In a Most Beautiful Part of the White Mountain District. Combined Advantages of Lake and Mountain Camps. Separate Camps in Adjoining Properties. 26th Season.

CAMP CHOCORUA

CAMP LARCOM

For Boys For Girls
Education and Character Development through Self Activity, in a favorable mental and physical environment, under the direction of new staff and women filled to lead thought and conduct into right channels. Tutoring when desired, but not advised when unnecessary. All the usual and some unusual features.

VRAIMONT COTTAGES

For Adults
Ranglows and Cottages. Tents when desired. Good Table and Service. Modern Conveniences. A Wholesome Outdoor Life. Auto Service at Low Rates. Booklet of all three camps on request.
Address: S. G. DAVIDSON, President, Tamworth, N. H., or
CHARLES C. ALFORD, Manager, 1741 Que St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
We Advertise Exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Boy With a Thousand Playmates

By C. R. SPENCER

IT HAD been a lonely day for six-year-old Bobby. Dick and Dottie, his little neighbors, had gone to the country to spend the week-end with their grandparents. Bobby had tried to play by himself, but all the games he knew were three-cornered ones, and as he could not be at all the corners at the same time, they had proved rather dull.

Thus, when Daddy came down the street from the car line at 5 o'clock, Bobby was one of the happiest little boys imaginable. Daddy was of the sort who could make a game of almost any game, in the opinion of Bobby. And so he raced to meet him, and they came on together to greet Mother at the porch steps.

When dinner was over, Bobby felt that he must tell how lonely he had been all the long day without Dick and Dottie. He was somewhat surprised, and maybe just a little, little bit disappointed, when Daddy failed to be very sorry for him.

"But didn't you have Rover?" inquired Daddy.

"Yes, but Rover doesn't know how to play policeman, or street car, or school, does he?" argued Bobby.

Daddy laughed, but after a moment he pulled his small son to him and said:

In Wyoming

"Away out in Wyoming, in a place a long way from here, where not many people live, I once knew a little boy whose name was Jack. He rode 45 miles from the very nearest town. If his mamma had given him five cents for salted peanuts, it would have taken Jack about four days to walk to the store for them. Now, what do you think of that? The closest neighbors were five miles from Jack's home, and on the other side of the mountain. Jack had no brothers and sisters, so he did not often see another little boy or girl.

"But this little man of the mountains was not lonely—no, not the least bit lonesome in the world. He had so many playmates, in fact, that he couldn't find a single game with corners enough for all, and so he could play with only a very small part of them at any one time. Now, who do you suppose all of these little playmates were?"

Bobby couldn't even begin to guess.

Little Friend Jimmie

"Suppose," said Daddy, "just suppose I should tell you a sort of story about some of these little mountain people. Do you believe you could guess them? Well, listen. Jimmie is the first one I will tell you about. He was one of the cutest little fellows imaginable. He had his home over on the mountain side beyond the berry patch, and he wore the cunningest, fuzziest, furriest little bearskin coat you ever saw. Quickly now. Who was he?"

Bobby, of course, had heard of Indians, and so his first thought was of a roly-poly little copper-colored person dressed in fur. "Why, Daddy," he said, "Jimmie was a little papoose, of course."

"Wrong," said Daddy. "Jimmie was a little bear, and that's the reason he wore a bearskin coat!"

Bobby laughed, and Mother, who sat near with her embroidery, smiled, too.

"But," continued Daddy, "Jimmie was one of the little mountain folk that Jack never became so very well acquainted with, for Jimmie's mother appeared to be quite particular with whom her little played. One day when Jack was filling his pail with berries at the patch in the canyon,

he heard a noise in the bushes near him. He carefully pushed forward and peered through the brambles, and right there before him were Mother Bear and Jimmie taking their dinner from the patch. Just then Mother Bear heard Jack, and maybe got a glimpse of his eager face as well. "Woof!" said Mother Bear loudly in a voice not at all gentle or polite, such as mothers are supposed to use, and she and Jimmie were out of the berry patch helter-skelter as fast as they could go, and off up the canyon.

"But Beauty Brighteyes became a fine playmate for Jack. They grew

when its mother puts it to bed down by the big lichen-covered log in the thicket, makes her baby look so like the grass, the dry brown leaves, the rocks, the bushes, and the log itself, that anyone not friendly to little fawns, might pass very near, and not see the baby deer at all. Thus, you see, the little deer is camouflaged. Isn't that a funny word?"

"The mother deer, when she tucks her baby in, tells it not to move or make a sound until she comes back and little fawns always mind their mothers. That is the reason why Bobby, who had gone into the thicket

with the old man in the coat, and so remembered mother had said about being quiet. Who do you suppose the old man was? Why, a big gray wolf, of course.

"Just opposite the log, the old fellow stopped and sniffed and sniffed. He put his nose down to the ground, and then held it up in the air and looked up the canyon and down the canyon, and this way and that, but he didn't see the little fawn—no, not a single sign of her. Brighteyes lay so quietly that she didn't move any more than the big knot on the log just at her head. And so the old wolf looked and looked, and sniffed and sniffed, and then trotted on about his business.

"And now, Bobby, if this little



One Day When Jack Was Filling His Pail With Berries at the Patch in the Canyon, He Heard a Noise in the Bushes Near Him.

to be the best of chums. Beauty Brighteyes was a pretty little fawn-skin coat when Jack first met her. What sort of a person do you suppose she was?"

Bobby had heard of little fawns. He had seen them in the park where they had even come up and touched their little tongues to his hand when he put it through the fence.

"Beauty Brighteyes," he said eagerly, "Beauty Brighteyes was a little deer, and that's the reason she wore a fawn-skin coat."

"Right," said Daddy, "and when she grew into a real deer, she wore a deer-skin coat the year 'round, winter and summer. Where do you suppose Jack first got acquainted with this little friend of his? Why, he almost stepped upon her right down by the side of the big log where her mother had tucked her into her little bed. In her bright, new, spotted baby coat, Jack thought her the cutest wee thing he had ever seen.

"Now Jack knew exactly why fawns wear spotted coats. I wonder if you do, Bobby? Mother deer have never whispered the secret to anyone, but some of the people who make a study of animals to find all about them finally guessed the pail with their berries at the patch in the canyon,

"The spotted coat of the fawn,

to leave some food near the nest of a mother quail, who was raising a very large family, almost stepped on Brighteyes before he saw her.

"One day before Jack found her, Beauty Brighteyes had a chance to try out her little spotted coat as a camouflage. You see, it was this way: Mother deer tucked her baby snugly into her little bed, and went for her dinner, among the tender grasses near the brook farther up the canyon. Soon, a gruff old man who did not appear to be a nice playmate at all, and who wore a rough and untidy wolf-skin coat, passed near the big log. Beauty Brighteyes did not want to get ac-

quainted with the old man in the coat, and so remembered mother had said about being quiet. Who do you suppose the old man was? Why, a big gray wolf, of course.

"Just opposite the log, the old fellow stopped and sniffed and sniffed. He put his nose down to the ground, and then held it up in the air and looked up the canyon and down the canyon, and this way and that, but he didn't see the little fawn—no, not a single sign of her. Brighteyes lay so quietly that she didn't move any more than the big knot on the log just at her head. And so the old wolf looked and looked, and sniffed and sniffed, and then trotted on about his business.

"And now, Bobby, if this little

man of the mountains in that far western state, without another little boy or girl within many miles, could play happily all the day long, what do you think of a little boy in a city full of people, with a dog, a pussy, pet rabbits, and many toys, who is very lonely when his little neighbors are gone for two days?"

"Daddy," said Bobby, smiling, but looking rather shamefaced, "I want to hear more about the little Wyoming boy, Jack."

"Not any more tonight, Bobby boy, for it's bedtime. Perhaps another night I will tell you how Jack learned to talk to the little folk of the mountains," promised Daddy.

Guess Who?

By EMMA COLE RANDALL

To all the dear little folk in the world, who love to play at the game of guessing.

1. See here who has come to town. In a vest of red and jacket of brown! He tells us that the winter is gone, As he sweetly sings the whole day long.

GUESS WHO?

2. As I was sitting beneath a tree, Someone softly whistled to me. His vest was brown, so were his eyes, And his jacket just as blue as the skies.

GUESS WHO?

3. Listen how sweetly he can sing, And he can mock most anything. Dressed in his coat of white and gray, He starts his song at break of day.

GUESS WHO?

4. While I was walking in the evening hour, Someone was getting honey from a flower. He had a long, thin, black bill, His green-gold wings were never still.

GUESS WHO?

5. He wears a jacket of black and white, And pecks on a tree from morn till night. Then he tosses his saucy red head, And creeps into that hole and goes to bed.

GUESS WHO?

6. As I was walking down the hall, Someone said, "Look out, don't fall!" His dress was green, his head was red. You could understand every word he said.

GUESS WHO?

7. Do you like my gray satin coat and little black cap? They call me a saucy, catty chap. Sometimes I sing a sweet preening song, But I can screech and squall in things go wrong.

GUESS WHO?

8. Just look at me, how well I'm dressed, In my steel-blue jacket and brilliant buff vest! I like to dart and skim through the air, And eat the insects that I find there.

GUESS WHO?

9. He is such a friendly one, In his jacket of mingled brown, He seems always having fun, And a nest in all the eaves in town.

GUESS WHO?

Mollie's Adventure at Wembley

A True Story

AS BILLIE says, "It is always Mollie who has the nicest adventures." Mollie seems to have the knack of running into pleasant adventures, and the most interesting of all was the one that happened to her last year at Wembley.

Mother, Billie, and Baby Joan all went to Wembley on the top of the bus. It was a gorgeous day, and they enjoyed every minute of it. They saw the Queen's Doll's House, and longed to possess one like it. They went to Canada, and saw the panorama of the hills lighted up by the dawn and the sunset, the light changing under their eyes; and they watched the clockwork trains running along the valleys, and the steamships plying along the great rivers.

Mother had great difficulty in getting him away from "Canada," and he says he is going there as soon as he is grown up. In "Australia" they watched real sheep being sheared, and they bought two pounds of apples that had been grown in Australia, and ate them all. They went on the lake, Billie and Mollie each having a little paddle boat, while Mother and Joan went in the big boat and waved to them as they passed the children's pool.

Then after lunch they went to one of the stations of the Never Stop Railway, to have a trip "round the Empire." The train came in, so spick and span with its man painted seats, that Mother and Billie and Joan simply stood and stared at it. So did all the other people who were standing ready to get in.

"Come Mother, come Billie, we shall miss the train if we are not quick," cried suddenly, and she jumped into the compartment opposite her.

Instantly the train began to move, with Mollie inside, and Mother and Billie and Joan left on the platform still staring at it. "Oh," cried Mollie, jumping up. "They're left behind!"

She waved wildly to them, but suddenly she felt a hand laid on hers, and a kind voice said: "Never mind, you can get out at the next station and wait for them there. They are sure to come on by the next train."

Then Mollie, who had begun to feel frightened at being carried off like this all by herself, looked at the two people sitting opposite her. She had been too eager to get into the train to notice them before.

One was a gentleman in a top hat, with a boutonniere on his coat; the other was a lady dressed in lovely shades of mauve. Her dress was like shimmering lilac, her hat was shaded lilac, too, and her dainty sunshade was made of silk heliotrope and lace. She had a kind face; what Mollie called a "motherly" face, with blue eyes and silvery white hair.

There seemed something familiar about both of them, and Mollie felt as if she ought to know them, but never seen them before. The gentleman smiled at her as she stared hard at him, trying to think who he could be. "Not frightened now are you?" he asked.

Then in a flash Mollie knew. "I do believe you are the King and Queen!" she said, breathlessly.

Both the King and Queen laughed merrily as if they thought it a great joke, and presently Mollie lost her shyness and laughed too, and told them how strange she had thought it that Mother did not hurry into the train, but stood like everybody else just staring at it.

"They must have known who you were," she said.

Then the Queen asked Mollie what she liked best in the Exhibition, and when Mollie said "The Doll's House," "Won't you be glad when you have it back for yourself?" The Queen laughed again, and said it was one of the things she liked best herself, and one of the loveliest presents she had ever had.

But soon the train drew up at the next station, and the Queen, who seemed to have taken a great fancy to Mollie, bent and kissed her, and the King himself lifted her to the platform and told the official to take care of her until her mother came on by the next train.

Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her.

Mother, Billie and Joan came on by the next train, and Billie said:

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Mollie stood and waved her hand to the King and Queen as the train went on, and they waved back to her."

"Fancy your jumping into the King and Queen's compartment like that! If you'd done that a few hundred years ago you'd have been clapped into the Tower!"—which made the adventure seem more wonderful than ever.

"The Queen never said a word about the Tower. She kissed me," said Mollie.

"It's not many little girls who can

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



I sat out on the sidewalk again this morning and watched the school children go by.

After several had passed I began to wonder why the Boss was so slow in getting started and finally I went into the house to see what was the trouble.

Found him sitting at the table talking to his mother and I barked a time or two and asked him why he didn't get busy and go to school.

He refused to budge, though, until Simpson suddenly exclaimed, "My goodness, the clock has stopped!" "Don't know exactly what she meant," I said, and I jumped up in a hurry and rushed for his cap and books!

And he sailed down the street so fast that I simply had to race with him—Expected him to stop me at the end of the block, but he let me go all the way to Maple Avenue!

And he sailed down the street so fast that I simply had to race with him—Expected him to stop me at the end of the block, but he let me go all the way to Maple Avenue!

Something New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love the Spring. For every day There's something new That's come to stay!

Another bird. Another bud. Another blade The sun has stirred.

A squirrel shy. A flower sweet. A butterfly, Or bee, to greet.

And when at night I close my eyes, I try to guess The next surprise.

For when I wake Each lovely day There's something new That's come to stay!

Aileen Beaufort.

Fluffy and Rough

Fluffy was a little black kitten: Rough was a rough-haired puppy-dog. Fluffy had big yellow eyes, and a lovely bushy tail; Rough's eyes were brown, but he had scarcely any tail to speak of—and what there was of it was very stumpy. Both lived in the same house, and were the best of friends.

Wherever Fluffy went, Rough went, too, for he never liked to be far from his playmate. But sometimes she would dodge him nicely, by scrambling up a tree, far out of his reach. Then the poor little dog would sit on the ground beneath her, looking quite forlorn, until she should come down again. As soon as she did that, he would forget all about his loneliness, in the lovely scamper they would have among the bushes.

At night, the two slept together in a basket, but before going to sleep, Fluffy always washed her little friend all over. Now wasn't that a nice, kind thing to do?

Bunny's Brush

Spring was on its way. The sun was very bright and warm in the park. Robins had already made their appearance hopping along on the ground, still moist from melting snow.

Suddenly the leaves moved among the bushes beside the park path. A pair of bright eyes gleamed among the twigs. A shaggy little rabbit was hopping along through the leaves which covered the ground.

Another pair of bright eyes—another little rabbit with a dull-colored, shaggy winter fur coat. The little girl who was walking along the pathway, stopped to watch the bunnies. From her pocket she took a bag of nuts and offered some of them.

At first they seemed timid, but the little girl stood so still and the nuts smelled so good, that the bunnies finally ventured close enough to nibble.

One after another the nuts disappeared. At last all the bagful which the little girl had brought to the park for the pigeons had been eaten. Then the bunnies, without stopping to say thank you, hopped back among the bushes.

The little girl still watched the quiet little figures. One of the rabbits seemed to be moving back and forth beneath a very low branch of a bush. The little girl wondered why he did this. Then she saw that great bunches of fur were left on the dry twigs each time the rabbit moved beneath the branch.

He was actually brushing his own fur coat, trying to remove the heavy loose fur from the winter coat he no longer needed. Now that the spring weather was here, Back and forth, back and forth—at last almost all the shaggy fur was gone, and just the soft, new undercoat left. Then silently the two little bunnies hopped away, and the little girl went on along the path to explain to the pigeons why she hadn't any peanuts for them that day.

Who Knows?

1. Who was David Livingstone?
2. Who wrote "Pilgrim's Progress"?
3. Who "sailed away for a year and a day"?
4. Where is the Suez Canal?
5. What are "sepals"?

Answers to questions:
A mammoth is a huge type of elephant, now extinct. William Tell is famous for his feat of hitting an apple. The Great Bear (Ursa Major) is a constellation of the Northern Hemisphere. Seven of the stars which form it are very bright, and easily distinguished. Gluck appears in Rusk's tale, "The King of the Golden River." Hawaii is in the north Pacific Ocean.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published March 22: Ash, palm, willow, balsam, cedar, fir, bay, thorn, olive, pine.

GIVEN 1926 ATLAS

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of this offer now made in connection with

Webster's New International Dictionary

Cross-Word Puzzlers have a better opportunity to work out correct solutions when equipped with the NEW INTERNATIONAL. It is used as the authority by puzzle editors.

Words of Recent Interest

rotogravure, Flag-Day, vitamin, fourth dimension, skidoo, Fascists, reactor, overcast, covetous, campfire, Esthonia, Devil Dog, broadcast. These are but a few from the thousands of late words—all clearly defined in this Great Work.

The Merriam Webster—

A complete Reference Library in Dictionary Form—with 3,000 pages and type matter equivalent to a 15-volume Encyclopedia, all in a single volume. India-Paper Edition in Rich, Full Red Leather or Government Test Tan Buckram Binding, also in regular Edition in Strong Red Fabricoid, can now be secured by readers of The Christian Science Monitor on the following remarkably easy terms:

THE ENTIRE WORK (WITH FREE 1926 ATLAS)

Delivered for \$1.00 with easy

monthly payments thereafter

(In United States and Canada)

on SUPERIOR INDIA PAPER

Reduced about ONE-HALF

in Thickness and Weight as compared with the Regular

Paper Edition

—India-Paper EDITION—

Printed on this opaque, strong, superior India Paper. It

has an excellent printing surface, resulting in remarkably

clear impressions of type and illustrations. What a satis-

faction to own the new Merriam Webster in a form so light and

so convenient to use! This edition is about one-half the

thickness and weight of the regular edition. Size 12½ in. x

9½ in. x 2½ in. Weight 5½ lbs.

← Regular Paper Edition

Printed on strong book paper of the

highest quality. Size 12½ in. x 9½ in.

Both editions are printed from the

same plates and indexed.

Over 407,000 Vocabulary Terms

and in addition, 12,000 Bio-

graphical Names, nearly 32,000

Geographical Subjects, besides

thousands of other References.

3,000 Pages. Over 6,000 Illustrations.



"To have this work in the home is like sending the whole family to college"

The only dictionary with the New Divided Page, characterized as "A Stroke of Genius"

THE ATLAS

Is the 1926 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing 148 pages, with 96 pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, including changes brought about by the Great War; New Census figures, Parcel-Post Guide, etc., all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 9½ x 12½.

TILLCUM TOTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This morning in a woodland glade I found a cozy cradle made Of supple twigs entwined with care. I peeped in, and saw lying there Asleep two baby squirrels brown: So quietly I climbed back down: Their nesting-tree, they did not wake.

When stormy

MONTREAL WINS HOCKEY TITLE

Defeats Ottawa 1-0 in Second Game After Tying

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF (Final)				
	W	T	L	Goals For Ag.
Montreal	1	1	0	2
Ottawa	0	1	1	1

OTTAWA. March 29 (Special).—Montreal won the National Hockey League championship here Saturday night when it defeated Ottawa by goal to 0 in the second of the home-and-home games for the title, the total score on the round being 2 to 1. The winners took the victory after they were the better team and were better able to stand the strenuous and heavy checking which featured the

The only goal of the game was scored by Siebert less than five minutes after the game had started. He went down the left wing and shot as he approached the defense. Connell made the save, but the rebound, and Connell was unable to stop the second shot. The Maroon hit far more, close-in shots than had the other team. The defense of the local's goalie was all that kept their total down to one. Stewart was the only Maroon who was not guessed by Connell.

The checking was close all the way and as a result the attacks were largely blocked. The Maroon's defense of the attempts at combination being broken up before the defense was reached. The Ottawa defense players rushed far more than did the Maroons, those of the winners who depended mainly on the forwards to attack. The Maroon defense players were not gaining their defensive positions and gave their defense more assistance.

For the winners Phillips Stewart and Broadbent were the best while Siebert did a lot of aggressive checking. The Maroon's defense was led by Connell, Denny and A. Smith being

the most prominent. The summary:

MONTREAL	OTTAWA
Siebert, Iw.....rw.	R. Smith, Finnegan
Phillips, Munro, c.....c.	N. S. Whitson, Kilgus
Broadbent, Dinmore, rw	
	Iw.....rw
Stewart, I.d.....ld.	Denny, Gorman
Noble, rd.....rd.	Clancy, A. Smith
ld.
Pouchen	Benedict, J. G. Smith
Score—Montreal 1, Ottawa 0. Goal	
Siebert for Montreal. Referee—L. E. Marsh and R. W. Peterson, Toronto.	
Time—Three 20 min. periods.	

Pittsburgh Invited to Send Team to Hawaii

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29

THE University of Pittsburgh has been asked to send its football team to Honolulu for a

Pittsburgh Invited to

Send Team to Hawaii

By the Associated Press
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29

THE University of Pittsburgh has been asked to send its football team to Honolulu for a

Year's Day. This was made known today in a special dispatch to the Gazette-Times from Honolulu.

The Hawaiian offer, the dispatch said, carries with it a guarantee of \$10,000 and full expenses for 20 players and officials during their stay in Honolulu. No action has yet been taken by Pittsburgh.

The sixteenth and semi-final round of the international chess tournament was played here yesterday. Spielmann of Austria still held the lead when time was

called, Dr. A. A. Alekhine of France and Dr. Vidmar of Yugoslavia were respectively, second and third. The summaries of the play follows: Michell, England, lost to Rubinstein, Poland; Gruenfield, Austria, won from Alekhine, England; Tarrasch, Germany, defeated Davon, Denmark; Vidmar, Yugoslavia, won from Theybal, Czechoslovakia; Koch, Austria, won from Rosselli, Italy; Reti, Czechoslovakia, defeated Gilg, Czechoslovakia; Tartakower and Alekhine, France, adjourned their game; Spielmann, Austria, won from Niemzowitsch, Denmark; Vajda, Hungary, defeated Janowski, France.

THOMAS WINS LEHMAN CUP
WILLIAMSTOWN Mass. March 29

John E. Thomas '27 of Youngstown, O., won the annual Williams College track competition of the Lehman Cup which was completed here Saturday, scoring a total of 48 points. C. T. S. Keep '27 of New York was runner-up with 35 points. Thomas clinched the trophy by taking second place in the quarter-mile event.

FARRELL WINS IN CUBAN GOLF
HAVANA, March 23 (AP)—J. C. Farrell yesterday won the Cuba open golf championship, the link of the Havana Country Club. He made 144 for 36 holes. Bufalo Grouazes was second with

151 and A. E. W. Compston third with 152. Farrell broke the course record on the last 18 holes with a 70.

J. & P. COATS WINS LAST GAME.
PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 29—Playing their last American Soccer League game of the current season, the J. & P. Coats team and Fall River struggled through a close game which resulted in Fall River winning, 4 to 2.



If I Shaved

Every Day—

I wouldn't spend another penny sending razor blades to be sharpened. When my blades get too bad that no mere stropping device will put them on their feet again, I do what I should have done before: I send them to the Warner-Jones Sharpener. It's a brand new device which enables me to hone and strop my blades exactly like a barber, but with greater precision and economy. It takes less time to sharpen your watch, and I don't want a cent of your money if the Warner-Jones Sharpener doesn't make it possible for you to shave with a better-than-new blade every morning.

Read what users say:

"Best shave I've had in two years."—W. G. R.
 "Wouldn't sell for \$10 if I couldn't get more."—G. W.
 "Send two more for friends"—A. T. G.

Every Warner-Jones Sharpener is sold on a strictly Free Trial basis for any reason. If you don't like it, send it back! Sharpens all makes of safety razor blades.

Don't Send Me A Penny
Just drop us a postcard saying:
"Send me a Warner-Jones Sharpener. I will pay the postman \$3.50. If at any time within 10 days it is unsatisfactory, for any reason, you are to return my money at once upon receipt of the sharpener."

WARNER-JONES CO.
S. E. Cor. Selby and Western
Saint Paul, Minnesota

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In the current number of the Yale Review, Prof. Henry W. Farnam, the veteran economist, presents a most stimulating essay, entitled "Law, Liberty and Progress."

What Is Liberty?

By way of demonstration Professor Farnam cites various laws which limit personal liberty for the general good. Drug peddlers are restrained; special laws regulate conditions of employment in dangerous trades like match manufacturing and lead factories; the automobilist may not drive his car at perilous speeds, and the pedestrian must cross streets at specified times and places; landlords may not erect buildings on their own grounds above a certain height; in England—pointed out as the special home of personal liberty—one may not buy beer two minutes after a certain hour; in most cities one may not put up a frame dwelling; in most states of the American Union women and children may not work more than a certain number of hours a day nor under insanitary conditions. In brief, so-called personal liberty is invaded constantly by the law in order that the general safety and liberty may be assured.

Of course, all these laws are violated or evaded to some extent, but all contribute to the general welfare. To those who profit by them they stand as the bulwark of liberty; to those who are restrained by them they are its negation. As Professor Farnam points out, no word has so many meanings or lacks such precision of definition as liberty. "To most of the early Puritans liberty meant freedom to worship God according to their consciences. To some of their descendants it means freedom to buy a cocktail." Today, of course, the chief crime which is being committed in the name of liberty is the effort to identify it with freedom to make and sell intoxicating liquor. Never of late years, not even in what Senators Bruce and Edwards would describe as the good old days, has this freedom been complete. Two centuries ago it was practically so, and Mr. Farnam thus describes conditions then existing and the progress toward greater restriction:

In the early part of the eighteenth century London gin shops advertised that people might get drunk for a penny, and that clean straw in comfortable cellars would be provided for customers. This was a great boon for the individualist, but even Merry England saw that this kind of debauchery was not very useful to the wife and children of the drunkard, and passed the Gin Act of 1736. This statute, like many another, gave rise to riots and illicit trade, and was repealed after seven years. But other restrictive acts were passed in England and generally throughout the civilized world.

In the nineteenth century the improved methods of business organization, the great joint-stock company, and the novel advertising technique gave a new power to the traffic in intoxicants. Science had progressed in the meantime and taught us that most of the popular beliefs regarding the benefits to health of alcohol rest on an illusion, while in the economic field it was recognized as a powerful cause of waste, pauperism, and crime, and a serious handicap to production.

These things were brought out more than a quarter of a century ago by the Committee of Fifty. Long before national prohibition had become a reality, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers required total abstinence for its members in the public interest. Since that time, the speeding up of all traffic through the automobile, enhanced by the diffusion of wealth, which has brought the motorcar within the reach of millions who never owned a horse, has increased the social menace, even of mild intoxication, a thousandfold.

We cannot enjoy the automobile and have unrestricted drinking. Hence the United States is not the only country which has increased its restrictions. More severe laws have become almost universal.

As the laws became more severe, the effort to evade them became more general. The liquor business has always been immoral, and usually criminal, so that its whole record of contact with the law has been one of more or less successful violation. The saloon was always the connecting link with the underworld, as today is the bootlegger. The theory that contempt for law will be ended by legalizing once more the one business which always manifested that contempt is about as tenable as the expectation of gathering figs from thistles.

One definition only of this much-abused word liberty is clear and explicit: "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Do we find that spirit animating the men who are now striving to restore the evil thralldom of liquor over the bodies and minds of the people of the United States?

It is a tolerably sound theory of the law that no alleged right acquired by fraud can be regarded as established even by the laches of the state or government against which the wrong was committed. This fact should be emphasized as a rebuttal to the claim of those who have undertaken to create public sentiment in support of a lax enforcement of the alien quota law in the United States, evidently for the purpose of making its violation by designing alien immigrants a less hazardous undertaking. By what is, unquestionably, a specious and untenable argument, it is sought by these defenders of what they seem to regard underprivileged aliens to establish equities based, in the first instance, upon questionable practices.

In Washington, a few days ago, at a hearing before the House Immigration Committee in which was discussed the recommendations of Secretary of Labor Davis that alien residents be required to register, and that the present deportation provisions be extended so as to include those who commit minor as well as major offenses, representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union were the chief witnesses heard. One of the volunteer witnesses, Prof. Ernest Freund of the University of Chicago, is quoted as having declared that to place the burden of proof of lawful entry on the alien is contrary to the traditions of American and British law, this upon the theory that an accused person is pre-

sumed to be innocent until his guilt is established, either by proof or by his own admission. He quite vigorously opposed the plan to remove the present statutory limitation of five years, thus making it possible to deport aliens who have not taken steps to become citizens, at any time thereafter for cause.

If tradition is to be accepted as the basis of American policy in dealing with the immigration problem, then it might be argued that the present law has been enacted and is being enforced in violation thereof. The fact is that it was found that the time had come when the tradition that the United States was the asylum of all oppressed peoples, no matter what their social or political status, must be abandoned. It is only in the determination to insure obedience and respect for the quota law that was passed that it is now proposed to supplement its provisions with such auxiliary enactments as will make its complete enforcement possible.

Penal and restrictive statutes are seldom enacted in this day and age of the world except the need of such restrictions has been made apparent by abuses of a common right. It is because of conspiracies entered into among those who have been unsympathetic with America's immigration policies that its plain purpose has been defied and in a measure defeated. The Government of the United States owes no particular debt of courtesy or consideration to those unnaturalized aliens within the country, even though they may have gained, by five years' residence, some color of title to protection under the Constitution, when it is shown that they have been so thoughtless of the amenities as to lend assistance and sympathy to those who offend against the law by skulking across international boundaries or into unguarded seaports.

It violates no tradition of American law to insist that the unnaturalized alien who becomes a public charge or liability should be deported. Neither is it a violation of any known rule to place the burden of proof upon the alien to show by what right he has entered the country and by what alleged vested right he invokes the privilege of remaining. The licensee, if called upon to establish some claimed privilege, is put upon his proof. The arresting officer is not called upon to prove the nonexistence of a license or permit. It is this rule that applies, in good logic, to the alien whose right is questioned. His registration card would be his protection and prima facie defense.

It is not unnatural that skepticism should be expressed regarding the prospects of a disarmament conference. The postponement of the preliminary meeting in Geneva from the date originally fixed was badly received. In the United States, where the subject of disarmament is treated seriously, the affirmation was made that, if the European countries failed in their initiative, it would be the duty of America to convene a conference at Washington. The objection to this course which was expressed in Europe, was that since the matter was one which chiefly concerned Europe it should be left to Europe to choose a convenient date and place. If European countries could not agree about a date and place in Europe, they would not be likely to agree to a date and place suggested by America.

The problem should not be minimized. It is immense in magnitude. While one talks of disarmament in an abstract manner, unanimity can easily be obtained. But the moment an attempt is made to frame a concrete scheme difficulties arise. There is unquestionably a desire in all countries to curtail the construction of war matériel, but to put that desire into practice is another matter.

Certainly accusations of bad faith should not lightly be launched. A year or two ago the obstacles appeared to be insuperable. There was frank resistance to disarmament. But today, on the contrary, men are genuinely seeking the suitable means of reducing their arms and their munitions. They were not convinced that security could be obtained. Today they are persuaded that security does not in the first place depend upon might but chiefly depends upon good will. They are puzzled about the organization of good will, but they are anxious to do everything possible in that direction.

Whether immediate results are possible or not, we are undoubtedly working toward a better state of things and the conditions are such that an ultimate accord is far more likely than it has ever been in human history. Hitherto it must be confessed that conferences have produced little that is of permanent value, but at least they have helped to determine a movement of thought which sooner or later will be irresistible. In 1890 and again in 1907 there were conferences at The Hague. They drafted rules of warfare, but just because they were unable to achieve a limitation of armaments, the Great War was rendered, if not inevitable, at any rate, probable.

American delegates at the 1907 conference strove energetically for a restriction of arms, and it may fairly be said that America has led the way. A few years later, in 1912, Lord Haldane tried to negotiate a naval holiday which was intended to stop the race for supremacy between England and Germany. His failure was disastrous. At the peacemaking in Paris, disarmament was unilateral. The Allies could impose their terms on Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, but for themselves they merely provided that the Council of the League of Nations should draw up a scheme for a diminution of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of common action of international obligations.

In the long run the League of Nations will be judged by its fulfillment of this special task entrusted to it in 1919. It is not to be blamed because so far it has not brought about tangible results. One plan which was put forward by Lord Esher was based upon the acceptance by the various countries of a coefficient similar to that which was adopted by the Washington Conference in 1921. It was not approved, but another plan was embodied in the Treaty of Mutual Assistance. Eighteen governments expressed themselves as prepared to ratify such a

treaty, but objections manifested themselves and another plan, known as the Geneva Protocol, was substituted for it.

It is again to be noted that eighteen states were ready to accept the Geneva Protocol but, nevertheless, it was finally abandoned. The Locarno Pact is not in itself a disarmament plan but it ought, if it is pursued to a logical conclusion, to bring the world to disarmament. The most successful attempt which has been made so far is that of the Washington Conference which was, however, limited to nations with interests in the Far East. It laid down the relative naval strengths of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

These failures, or half-successes, must not be regarded as discouraging. They have kept the need of a general understanding in the thoughts of men, and undoubtedly have helped to stimulate and to strengthen the resolve that war between the nations shall never again be allowed. If there are clouds they will break. If there are difficulties they will disappear, provided the statesmen pursue unrelentingly the purpose which is now the acid test of statesmanship, and translate into palpable shape the aspirations of all peoples. The very failures of the past may be profitable, and are merely stages on the way to an all-round disarmament.

It may seem a little late to grow enthusiastic over the new woman, since she has come to be taken as a matter of course. Some occasions, however, make reminders appropriate. One such occasion Judge Florence E. Allen, of Ohio, found when she spoke before the young women, assembled during the recent Girls' Week Federation, in Chicago. As wonderful, she said in substance, as was the vision before Balboa, are the possibilities for unfoldment before woman in this age. The responsibilities as well as the joys of the new freedom are to be deeply considered. And as, in the first instance, devotion and toil and sacrifice were needed to crystallize the vision into the fact, in new avenues of communication and trade, so will fidelity and courage be required of woman, in order to traverse all the new paths that lie before her.

The American girl who takes her liberty as she takes her breath may fittingly be reminded that she can do so largely because of the faithful work of the pioneers who first established a government which would preserve the right to worship God according to conscience, and who, later, opened the door to woman for a larger part in the world's work. Every American girl must eventually belong to the United States Club, as Judge Allen was pleased to call the United States Government. Each member of this great "club" must fulfill the obvious obligations belonging to loyal membership. Devotion to the ideals of the founders of their government alone can preserve the liberty into which these young members of society are born as their native right.

American girls who are now learning helpful lessons of service and co-operation in their various clubs, and who will later have a part, as their maturer sisters now measurably have, in helping to make and to enforce laws, should know that liberty is something each one must realize and preserve for himself, through obedience to law. Each generation must make its own, through such obedience, the liberty which its predecessors appreciably realized.

The young Miriams and Esthers of this age who learn to sing and sacrifice for their people, will best fulfill their mission by first of all holding for themselves high ideals of pure thinking and pure living; for only by perfecting to the utmost the various functions of their own lives can they have the widest helpful influence. As the young woman of today cherishes her many opportunities for service in the highest sense, it should be possible to speak of her as of one "that looketh forth as the morning, . . . clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners" to all the forces that work evil.

Editorial Notes

At a time when so much prominence is being given to newspaper polls on prohibition, and so many arguments are heard attempting to force from them the conclusion that the American people are in favor of a modification of the existing law, it is well for those really desiring to obtain a correct view of the situation to give as earnest heed to the other side of the controversy. For, according to a statement put out by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, such polls do not merit any serious consideration whatever simply because the drys are not participating in them. The statement declares, also, that the index of their worth, as showing public sentiment, is seen in that "the votes recorded represent a very small fraction of the adult population of the territory covered." The statement brings out the positive fact, moreover, that congressional elections "for many years" have represented real referendums on prohibition, the fact being outstanding that "the drys have won them with monotonous regularity and by overwhelming majorities."

When the commonly accepted teaching is considered, that suggestion exercises a powerful influence in the spread of so-called epidemics, it would seem likely that the recent establishment of "health observatories" in the forty-four largest cities of Illinois will tend toward a very different result from what doubtless their founder is looking for. Anyhow, Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, state health director, who has adapted the idea from the government weather bureau, presumably expects them to help in establishing healthy conditions. But when one thinks of the effect of nearly half a hundred stations, dotted over the State, being each supplied with a weekly statement showing the number and location of all reported cases of contagious disease in its territory, in order that the local health officer can determine the danger and take steps to overcome it, it is difficult to grow enthusiastic over the scheme.

American Girls and Ideals

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The center of the political stage at the moment of writing has been occupied by two events—the tremendous upheaval at Geneva over the question of the admission of Germany to the Council of the League of Nations, and the publication of the report of the coal commission. Fortunately, so far as the coal commission is concerned, all parties have agreed to wait for a week before expressing any opinion about the merits or demerits of its report, so I shall do the same.

Silence, on the other hand, has certainly not been the note of the proceedings at Geneva. Every delegation has been shouting its point of view into the megaphone of the press, so that it is almost impossible to follow what has really been going on or what anyone has said or done, from hour to hour. The main outlines of the controversy, however, seem now to be clear.

Locarno represented the high-water mark of reason and good will in Europe after the war. The nations were tired of war-time rearmament. They had begun to realize that unless it ceased, the war spirit would begin to reappear. They therefore seized the opportunity offered by the German proposals for a pact to sign a set of treaties which, if they are kept, ought to prevent war, at least in western Europe, for a generation.

Had the Assembly of the League been held immediately after the signature of the Locarno treaties, Germany would have been welcomed into the League without any trouble at all. Unfortunately, for various reasons this was impossible. And in the three months or so which have elapsed not only has the Locarno spirit begun to disappear, but a number of new considerations have made themselves felt.

In the first place, fear has once more crept in on the allied side. France, Poland and Czechoslovakia began to ask themselves whether the admission of Germany to the League might not give her the opportunity of making all sorts of trouble, and so of threatening their own security and peace. So they began to toy with the idea of securing the admission of Poland as a permanent member of the Council of makeweight to Germany.

Then Italy and the Little Entente became alarmed lest the admission of Germany to the League would enable her to encourage the irredentist Germans within their own borders, and even to assist the union of Austria with Germany itself, an event which would upset the whole balance of stability in southeastern Europe. Hence Signor Mussolini's vehement speech about the Trentino and the Brenner, some weeks ago, and Italy's support of Poland's candidature.

Then came the problem of national egotism. The Council of the League consists today of four permanent members—France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan—and of six nonpermanent members elected by the Assembly—Belgium, Spain, Brazil, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay. The general understanding has been that, as soon as Germany had become a permanent member of the Council, rules would be passed providing that two of the nonpermanent members should retire each year and that no member should sit for more than three years in succession.

This meant that Spain and Brazil would almost certainly have to stand down next September and allow some other nations to be elected as nonpermanent members in their place. This, however, seemed to be a blow that their pride could not endure, and both Spain and Brazil have been threatening to veto the election of Germany to the Council, or to retire from the League, unless they are accorded permanent seats on the Council at the same time as Germany.

Unfortunately, Sir Austen Chamberlain, when he was

passing through Paris some weeks ago, seems to have assured both M. Briand and the Spanish Ambassador that he personally would favor the addition to the Council as permanent members of both Poland and Spain. He made it clear that this was only his personal opinion, and that he could give no definite answer until he had consulted the Cabinet. But this personal assurance was enough to set going the whole diplomatic machine. Had Sir Austen said at once that he was against any admission this March save that of Germany, or if he had said that the first step was to secure the agreement of all the other signatories to Locarno, including Germany, the whole plan would probably have died away.

As it was, the fact was immediately in the fire. No sooner did the suggestion begin openly to appear that Spain and Poland were to be admitted to the Council as permanent members than public opinion in Great Britain, Germany and Sweden began to protest. In Great Britain the view was almost unanimous that the attempt to introduce Poland as a makeweight to Germany was entirely contrary to the Locarno spirit, and inasmuch as nothing had been said about it to Germany at Locarno, would be a clear breach of faith with Germany.

In Germany the feeling was predominant that if the League was to be rigged against her, she would withdraw her application. She had agreed to enter the League as part of the Locarno agreements, and it must be the League as it then was, and not a different League. Sweden took the line that if the League was to become the mere registration office of secret bargains previously arrived at, its whole usefulness would disappear, and resolved to veto every candidature except that of Germany.

This opposition in the north of Europe had the natural effect of increasing the determination of the other powers to insist on the arguments for increasing the size of the Council at once, and for the admission of the candidates they preferred. National amour propre and the prestige of ministers and cabinets began to be involved on all sides, so that by the time that the League met at Geneva there were all the ingredients for the first-class turmoil which the rest of the world had to watch with growing wonder.

There are some pessimists who seem to believe that the revelation of these jealousies, fears and animosities within the League means the end of the League. It is conceivable, of course, that the events of the last few weeks may damage the wonderful spirit which has lived at Geneva hitherto. They are certain to leave some kind of mark behind them for a time.

On the other hand, they can equally be taken as ushering in a new era for the League. Up to the present, the really difficult problems of Europe and the world have not been dealt with through the League at all. Naval armaments were settled at Washington, reparations at London, security at Locarno. The League is being subjected for the first time today to the full blast of those international fears, ambitions and hatreds which it must learn to control if it is to fulfill the hopes which center about it.

The real question is how it will come out of the present crisis. The crisis itself is likely to continue until September next. If the League is able to find the right way both of admitting Germany to the Council and the Assembly and of electing nonpermanent members by rotation so that the Council will be of workable size and yet representative of all the main zones of the world, it will be a much tougher and more useful instrument for promoting peace than it is today.

The Week in Geneva

GENEVA

The town of Geneva is quite naturally very proud of the way in which it has extended its hospitality, both to the League and to the visitors to the League. In one respect its difficulties have not been small. The number of telegrams dispatched from Geneva has grown enormously since the creation of the League, and the telegraphic facilities have had to be adapted accordingly. During the December meeting of the Council of the League, the average number of words telegraphed every day was 42,000, and during Assembly meetings it is not unusual for 75,000 words to be telegraphed.

The importance of an efficient telegraphic service between Geneva and the rest of the world can be judged from the fact that war might have broken out between Greece and Bulgaria during the recent frontier incident had the telegram of the Bulgarian Government reached the League Secretariat two hours later than it did. The canton of Geneva has also made a request to the Swiss Federal Railways that a third direct train between Paris and Geneva should be included in the time-tables, and that there should be direct communication between Geneva and the Paris-Simplon route.

Music lovers in Geneva have had a busy time recently keeping pace with the large number of first-class concerts given by well-known musicians. Rubinstein has given two performances, and Cortot one, while Cortot's wife, a well-known operatic singer in Paris, has sung several times at the Grand Theater. Then Honegger, the Swiss composer, whose work is now beginning to be known outside France and Switzerland, came to Geneva to conduct his "Pacific 231" at a concert given for the benefit of the members of the French-Swiss Orchestra.

"Pacific 231" is a symphonic movement based upon the emotions which Honegger experienced on watching a locomotive of the Pacific type dash across country with a heavy express behind it. Honegger conducted very ably and the audience applauded energetically. At the same concert, Ansermet, who is responsible for much that is good in the musical life of Geneva, conducted Honegger's Concerto for piano and orchestra. This piece was heard for the first time in Geneva.

The United States has communicated its intention to take part officially in the International Exhibition for Inland Navigation and Utilization of Hydraulic Power, which is to be held at Basel from July 1 to Sept. 15, 1926. The Federal Power Commission, the Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institution will organize the exhibits of the United States. Switzerland is particularly interested in the Geological Survey (Department of the Home Office), inasmuch as the first directors of this department 100 years ago were Swiss citizens.

A new Boy Scouts' Club has been opened in Geneva, which is to be used by former members of the Boy Scout movement. Many of these former members feel the need of keeping in contact with their younger successors. A large suite of rooms has been taken where old and present members of the Geneva Boy Scout Troop can meet and where the former members can exercise their influence on their young friends.

The Finnish Government has established a legation at Berne and has appointed as Minister to Switzerland R. Waldemar Erich, who has several times been the delegate of Finland at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

An international conference will be held at Zurich in May to consider means for remedying the housing difficulties which seem to be so general today. Delegates will come from Germany, Austria, England, Hungary, Denmark, Italy, France, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Curiously enough, Geneva has been quite untouched by the housing crisis

so prevalent elsewhere. Members of the League and International Labor Office have found no difficulty in ensconcing themselves in the charming, old-fashioned flats which abound in Geneva. Some of the houses overlooking the lake, near the Protestant Cathedral, have been turned into the most attractive little flats, and quite thirty members of the League and Labor Office live in this district.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The People's Voice in Declaring War"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a letter to the MONITOR published under the caption, "The People's Voice in Declaring War," several objections are raised by E. B. as to why leaving to the decision of the people themselves a proposition which involves the lives and happiness of the people would be impractical and dangerous.

The principal objection given is, "that nine out of ten of us are necessarily swayed in our opinions by the newspapers, since the regrettable truth is that we look to the press for our information and largely for our opinions."

If this statement is correct, then we will have to admit that all of our public officers, from President to justice of the peace, have been elected, not by the people, but by the newspapers. For it is a well-known fact that practically all of the newspapers, from the large daily to the county weekly, have their preference as to the candidates running for office, and that they spare neither ink nor space in telling their readers both who they are and why they should be elected. And we will have to admit also the "regrettable truth" that our lawmakers are not the servants of the people, but servants of the newspapers.

It is quite evident that many newspapers are published on the assumption that the public wants "scary red headlines and exaggerated statements of events," and that their readers are being influenced by such a policy. But it is gratifying to note that the newspapers of the better class are beginning to hear the voice of public opinion on these subjects, and are discarding the flashy captions, and are relegating the news of crime and calamities to the less conspicuous pages of the papers.

Abraham Lincoln had no fear that the decision of the people would be disastrous to the United States when he wrote the Emancipation Proclamation which gave to more than 3,000,000 people the freedom to think and speak for themselves. And we need not fear that, in submitting to the citizens all questions pertaining to the welfare of America, we will have a government of, by and for the newspapers. Rather, we can rest assured that by so doing the hope and desire of the Great Emancipator will be fulfilled, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Denver, Colo. F. C. P.

The Tariff a "Live Question"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: From my reading of the MONITOR I get the idea that you believe that the tariff is not a live question, except as politicians wish to make it so. I for one, believe it is a live question, and will remain one until it has been settled by the United States on the basis of the brotherhood of man. That would mean to me nothing less than free trade.

What greater step could we take along the path of peace and good will toward men than the removal of all trade barriers? Farmers are told that price fixing would not benefit them, and I myself do not favor it; but I do know that America's tariff has made it possible for all organized industry to fix prices above what would have been possible had the natural law of supply and demand been allowed to operate unhindered.

Bainbridge, N. Y. G. H. C.